Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL 1827. No. 1924.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Wednesday the Twenty fifth day of April Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes, and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Twelfth day of April in the Seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

DAVID SETON,
SHERIFF.

જાહેર • ખબર *

કોર્ટ • નાંમુ •

(શ્રી • મુમ્બઇ) શ્રી • મુમ્બઇનાં • સરીપ્ત • કોર્ટમાં • ચાર્જીસ • તથી • કુ • શરાફ • પપર • શ્રીમાંથી • જણેર • કરવામાં • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રુ પરીમ • કોરટ માટે (સરકાર) તરફથી • જાહેરાત • કોરટ તરફેમ • તે • ઘરમો • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇનાં • કોરટમાં બુધવાર • તારીપ્ત • ૨૫ મી • માચમા • આપ રેલ • મરીનાંનીને • દીન • દલાક • ૧૧ નાં • પે કલ • પીલ્હોરનાં • સેશન • તરફ *

મને • તેવ • જણી • ૯૫૨ • તેવવેલાકિ • માટ્ઓરાલ્ટી • સેશન • કિલેજ • દરીમા • વ રહી • પાનાં • નેમાવની • શનાબેશશે • શા શારૂકે • જેકોલ્ડ • માણેકશની • ટંટો • અથવા • ખુન • અથવા • વાંકાણામીની • ચોરી • અથ વા • દરીમાનાં • ચાંચીમા • મોરો • અથવા • ન રમટ • અથવા • ફરેમ • ખીજા • નકશીરની • દા વો • કોર્ટ • તેનો • નેમાવ • છાડે *

મને • કુક • શરીપ્ત • પપર • શ્રીમાંથી • આપુમને • જેકોલ્ડ • માણેકશનો • ટંટો • કમા ચોરી • કમા • ખુન • કમા • નરમટ • કમા • ફ રેમ • કોલ્ડ • ખીજા • નકશીરનો • દાવો • કોર્ટ તે • માણેકશ • પીતાનો • મુદો • ખરો • કરવા શારૂ • જે • દાહાડો • ઉપર • જપેલીલ્ડ • તે • દા ફડ • તથા • ઉપર • જપેલા • ડેકાણે • નાંણાં • તે ફનાં • ગુલાબ્રી • માગર • શાહેદી • આપે • અને • પોતે • હાજર • થાર્ક • મને • માણેકશી • કોરટ • નાં • કુક્રમ • વગર • કોરટમાંથી • જાર્ક • નાંખી • તારીપ • ૧૨ મી • આપરેલ • તથા • માંગા રેલનાં • પાદશાહ • મીયાનુ • વરશ • શાનમુ * ડેવીડ • શેટન • શરીપ *

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 23d Instant,
AT COORLAH,
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,

EIGHT good CAMELS, belonging to the Estate of the late ARTHUR CRAWFORD Esq. deceased.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 19th Instant,

A NEAT Silver Tea Set, Burrowe's Encyclopedia 10 vols., White's Farriery 4 vols. and many other articles.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Belonging to a family returned to Europe,
A PAIR OF
BAY ARAB
Carriage Horses,
A NEAT
CHARIOT
NEARLY NEW,
AND SET OF
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
AND A SUIT OF
MADRAS MADE
TENTS.

Meadows Street, 18th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 19th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A GREY SADDLE OR
BUGGY HORSE.
AND A FAST TROTTING
BUGGY PONEY.
A GUZERAT COW AND CALF
AND AN ENGLISH HEIFER
OF THE JERSEY BREED.

Meadows Street, 18th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
FINE OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY,
JUST IMPORTED,
PRICE Rs. 25. PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 18th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A SUPERIOR
LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE,
MADE TO ORDER,
AND HAS BEEN BUT ONE YEAR DRIVEN,
A CAPITAL
ARAB
BUGGY HORSE
AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1,700.

Meadows Street, 18th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS,

IMPORTED per Ship Shaw Byramgore, and to be sold at the extremely reduced.

Price of, Rs. 20 PER 1,000.

Meadows Street, 18th April 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A BLACK HORSE 13-2 hands high runs Remarkably well in a BUGGY.

PRICE RUPEES 150.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons having any Claim or demands against the estate of the late Lt. J. F. REBENACK, late of the 14th Regt. N. I. are directed to make the same to Lt. C. REBENACK, ACTG. A-ST. PAY MR. S. D. A. at Bhooj within one Month from this publication or they will be excluded from all benefit from the same.

(2) *Bombay, 18th April* 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on This day and next day the 18th and 19th Instant at the Godown No. 5. Dady's buildings in Forbes Street under the house lately occupied by Messrs. Prinsep and Co. An extensive assortment of RICHLY CUT GLASS-WARE, consisting of 4-7-8 and 10 Light Lustres, and a pair of Handsome 4 light Green Lustres. Also 1-2 and 3 light table Girandoles and a pair of Amber Colored 4 light Do. Painted Lamps and Glass bottomed 3rd Size Vase Lamps.

Wine, Claret, Liqueur, Champaign Lemonade and Jelly Glasses, Wine Glass Coolers, Finger Glasses, and Custard Cups, Pint and half Pint Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, with Plated Cruet Stand and Liqueur Frames. &c. &c. &c.

The articles may be viewed from this day.

TERMS.

Cash and the lots to be cleared away in three days from the last date of Sale otherwise they will be resold at his or their Risk forfeiting all advantages and making good all losses on such resale.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

SPRAGUE AND CO.

HAVE received by the Minstrel an extensive supply of MEDICINES, DRUGS &c. including the following.—

PATENT MEDICINES—Dalby's Carminative—Soothing Syrup—Anderson's, Barclay's and Hunt's Pills—Poopes's, Fothergill's and Welch's Female ditto—Henry's Magnesia—Essences of Peppermint, Colts foot and Ginger—Solomon's Balm of Gilead—Hill's Balsam of Honey—Ford's Balsam of Horehound—Stress's Opodeldoc—Dredge' Heal-all—Wryghte's and Stoughton's Bitters—Brandy Bitter—Eau Medicinale—Specific for the Toothe Ache.

Rowland's Kalydor and Macassar Oil—Gowland's Lotion—Essence of Rose—Aromatic Vinegar, and Concrete Salt of ditto.

Soda and Ginger Beer Powders Seidlitz Powders and Salts—Cheltenham Salts—Concrete Lemonade—Prepared Jamaica Ginger.

MISCELLANEOUS Article—West India Arrow Root (Bermuda) and Tamarinds—Tapioca—Isinglass—Carraway Seeds—Pimento—British Starch—Hair Powders and Pomatums from Smyth and others—Tooth Powders—Smelling Bottles—Richly cut Toilet boxes.

Windsor Soap and Soft Soap.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—Amputating and Pocket cases.—Lancets—Lavemens &c. &c.

APPARATUS &c.—Air Pump—Retorts and Receivers—Stopcocks—Subliming Vessels—Alembics—Spirit Lamps—Glass Rods—Stopper Bottles—Funnels and Measures—Mortars and Pestles—Scales and Weights—Infants Feeding Bottles.—Breast Pipes—Nipple Sheilds and Shells—Prepared Cows' Teats—Gold and Silver Leaf and Tinfoil in books.

Sulphate of Quinine.

And most other useful and approved articles.

S. and Co. have also for sale, Genuine Cajaputi Oil and Fine Pearl Sago, newly imported.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

Advertisement.

OLD HOCK.

A SMALL Consignment from the respectable House of LUNING GOEL AND Co of *Antwerp*, in 6 and 3 Dozen Cases for Sale at 22 Rupees per Dozen at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO, apply to IGNACIO DE SILVA.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

For Freight to London,

THE FINE BRIG,

CERES,

OF 300 TONS

WAS to leave England by the 15th. of December, may be expected to arrive here early in May, and will Sail again for London as soon as possible.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE SHIP

SARAH,

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

William Tucker,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 6th of May. The Sarah has Superior accommodations for Passengers, and Surgeon

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

MINSTREL A. 1.

OF 400 TONS

Charles Arcoll,

(OF THE HON'BLE CO'S SERVICE,)
COMMANDER.

HAVING all her Cargo engaged will sail for London in the end of this Month; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO CALCUTTA.

THE SHIP,

PENANG MERCHANT,

OF 345 TONS,

Capt. J. Mitchinson,

IS daily expected from the Persian Gulph, and will Sail very soon after per arrival, for Calcutta.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO

LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

Captain Thomas Green,

WAS to leave England the 7th December last, and may be daily expected; and having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched about the 1st June.

The Triumph has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND, Military Square.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON

THE FINE TEAK SHIP,

MAITLAND,

OF 635 TONS,

Capt. J. L. Studd,

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

WAS in the Downs on the 8th December, is expected to arrive here in this month, and will be dispatched for London with as little delay as possible.

The Maitland has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FAST SAILING NEW BARK

FORTUNE,

OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,

JOHN GILKISON,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Greenock direct about the 10th of May. The Fortune has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 18th April 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

For the information of the Sporting world, I have the pleasure of forwarding a Prospectus of the Guzerat Races for 1828, and trust you will deem it worthy of insertion in your next Paper.

Yours very Obediently.

BARODA, D. H. Shaw,
10th April.

GUZERAT RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY 5th Feb. 1828.

1st.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500, P. P. for all horses that never started for Cup, Purse, Plate Match or Sweepstakes 1st. 7lbs. *Heats 2 Miles.*

To be closed on the 9th December, horses to be bonâ fide the property of the Subscriber. —2 names down.

2d.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each H. F. and 500 Rupees from the fund for all horses that have never started for Cup, Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes.—Weight for age. *Heats 2 Miles.*

To be closed on the 6th December, horses to be bonâ fide the property of the Subscriber.—4 names down.

SECOND DAY, THURDAY 7TH FEB 1828.

1st.—A Cup value 1500 Rupees given by H. H. the Guickwaur for all horses that have never won Cup, Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes—9stone. *Heats 2 Miles.*

2.—A Colt's Plate of Rupees 400 from the fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber.—Weight for age, winners 7lbs. extra. *Heats 1⅞ Miles.*

3d.—A Pony Plate of Rupees 150 from the fund and 30 Rupees each Subscriber for all Ponies 13 hands and under feather weight, three Ponies or no race. *Heats 1 Mile.*

THIRD DAY SATURDAY 9TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—A Cup value 100 Guineas given by James Williams Esq. Resident at the Court of H. H. the Guickwaur, for all horses.—Weight for age—winners 5lbs extra. *Heats 2 Miles.*

2d.—The Ladies Purse of Rupees 500 from the fund and 150 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses.—8st. 4lbs. The winner of one race 3lbs. extra, of two races 5lbs. extra, of three races 7lbs. extra. *Heats 1 Mile.*

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY 12TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—A Plate of Rupees 1000 given by the Minister Wittul Row Dewanjee for all horses 8st. 7lbs. winner 7lbs. extra. *Heats 2½ Miles.*

2d.—The Hunters Plate of Rupees 600 from the fund and 110 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses.—10 stone, heats 3 miles. The winning horse if demanded within half an hour after the race to be sold for 1200 Rupees to any Subscriber to the race giving the preference to the owners of the horses as they come in.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY 14TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—A Give and Take of Rupees 500 from the fund and 150 Rupees P. P. each Subscriber for all horses 14 hands 8st. 7lb. open till 3 o'clock of the day previous to race after which Subscription will be doubled. *Heats 1½ Miles.*

2d.—Baroda Plate of Rupees 800 from the fund and 150 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses 8st. 4lb. *Heats 3 Miles.*

3d.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber for all country horses—14 hands and above 8st. Under 14 hands Catch weight. *Heats 1 Mile.*

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY 16TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses 14 hands and age 8st. 7lbs. *Heats 2 Miles.*

2d.—A Plate of Rupees 600 from the fund and 150 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses. —Weight for age. *Heats 1½ Mile & a distance.*

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY 19TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—The Guzerat Turf Plate of Rupees 1000 from the fund and 200 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses weight for age. *Heats 1½ Miles.*

2d.—The Beaten Plate of Rupees 400 from the fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting to be weighted by the Stewards. *Heats 1½ Miles.*

D. H. SHAW,
Secretary.

BARODA,
10th April 1827.

To

COL. STANNUS C. B.
RESIDENT &c. &c.
Persian Gulf.

SIR,

The approaching period of your departure from this Country, reminds us of the kind attention we have at all times received at your hands; and our feelings strongly warn us, that, when you leave the Gulf, we part with a sincere and invaluable friend. You have, Sir been long known to the Bombay Marine, you have been often associated with us in arms, and many of us are indebted to you for particular acts of kindness. The frank and noble disposition you have displayed, the free and hearty welcome with which we have always been greeted, has fixed our lasting regard, and established a general and deep interest in your welfare and happiness.

Under these circumstances, it is natural that we should wish you to possess some memento of our attachment, and of the esteem we have for your character, both in a private and public point of view;—We have therefore unanimously resolved to beg your acceptance of a Gold Vase of the value of four hundred Guineas; bearing a suitable inscription: in the hope, when at the Social Board in our Native Country, you will sometimes think of your absent friends, the Officers of the Bombay Marine.

Here follow the signatures of all the Officers of Marine in the Persian Gulf.

Bassadore,
21st January 1827.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE,
SERVING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been honored by the receipt of your letter, conveying the most gratifying expressions of esteem, and requesting my acceptance of a splendid testimonial of your friendship.—This communication demands my warmest acknowledgments, but I feel the inadequacy of language to do justice to the sensations it has excited in my breast.

That the occasional discharge of the common duties of hospitality can have obtained for me so flattering a distinction, would be a supposition, perhaps injurious to us both; nor am I vain enough to imagine, that my conduct can have merited the too partial eulogiums you have bestowed upon it; but to whatever motive your kindness may be attributed, it must ever constitute my proudest reflection to have acquired the good opinion of those, whose approbation might confer honor on any individual.

For many years of my life, it has been my good fortune to be associated with the Officers of the Bombay Marine, both in friendly intercourse, and on occasions of public duty; and I have consequently had ample opportunities of appreciating their professional merits and private worth.—Among them I have numbered some of my most valued friends, and throughout the service at large, have marked a display of zeal and gallantry, which, even under a system calculated to depress the spirits and discourage exertion, have never failed to distinguish its members. From such a body of men the voice of praise becomes truly valuable, and I shall cherish to my latest hour the recollection of an address, which assures me of possessing so high a rank in their estimation.

I accept with heartfelt pleasure the handsome token of friendly remembrance announced in your letter,—It will serve to perpetuate in my family, the honor you have conferred upon me, although it can add nothing to the feelings of grateful attachment with which I shall ever remain.

Your most faithful friend,
E. G. STANNUS.
Lt. Col.

Camp Khore Khoaire,
1st March 1827.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL 1827.

Not having had access to the overland Government despatches forwarded hither one the Clive, we are altogether indebted to our more fortunate contemporary the Courier for the important political intelligence which appears in our Columns.

We shall not trouble our readers with a *precis* of it; since it is calculated to arrest the attention of all.

The probability of a general war resulting from the threatening posture of affairs in the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula is greatly doubted; and indeed it seems to us a most puzzling question to determine.

We are of opinion that a war at the present ruinous crisis of mercantile and manufacturing interests would materially benefit England; but can see no advantage to Spain by it; and quite as little to France, were she to join her *legitimate* ally.

Ministers cannot, we are told, identify the Spanish Government with the measures which have been confessedly for a length of time carrying on against Portugal: yet *our ally* the Monarch of France very hastily recalled his Ambassador at that Court on learning these hostile proceedings—It seems strange that one legitimate lunatic should so readily listen to stories prejudicial to his brother; and for our own part we should have placed more reliance in the sincerity of France, had her Ambassador remained at Madrid to pacify matters.

Judging, then, from the real interests of France and Spain, we should say, that it is highly improbable they will join in a war against Portugal and England.—

But if we consider the real annoyance which Ferdinand and Charles must equally feel at the recent liberal measures which have been pursued by the Princess Regent of Portugal, it will not be difficult to produce examples of blind fanaticism getting the better of all prudential considerations.

The free constitution given to the Portuguese is indeed at once a heavy blow to the legitimate pretensions of both: and the greatest reflection on the Priest-ridden influence by which they govern. Ferdinands fanaticism is too well known to require comment; and a tolerably fair specimen of that of Charles may be adduced, from the circumstance of his having recently publicly and solemnly dedicated France to the Virgin Mary!

If a General war is commenced between Portugal and Spain, and France refuses to join the latter, what becomes of the Family compact?

His Majesty's Ships the Tamar and Pandora dropped anchor in our harbour on the 13th inst. They comprised part of a Naval Force sent down to the Red Sea in December last. Several objects were to have been effected by it; and we understand that the most of them have been in whole or in part accomplished.

One of the most interesting if not the most important of these objects, was, to obtain satisfaction from the people of Barbara—a seaport town situated on the African Coast, about one degree outside the straits of Babelmandel—for the most barbarous attack and seizure of the Brig Marianne and cargo some two years ago.

It appears that Mr. William Lingard, in command of that brig, visited Barbara, which is the Entrepôt to the kingdom of Adel, and carries on a trade in Gums and Coffee, with the Arabian Coast.

He made considerable purchases there, and from the apparent friendly disposition of the natives was entirely off his guard.

Certain Arab traders however, jealous of the interference of Europeans in a trade which had been exclusively confined to themselves for time immemorial, incited the natives to seize the Marianne, which was accomplished whilst the Captain and his brother the Chief Officer were on shore receiving over part of their purchases. They attacked the crew, wounded the second Officer severely in the head and in the side, killed the Serang and a native passenger, and drove every soul belonging to her into the sea, from which they with difficulty escaped; having been savagely refused to be received on board by several dows laying in the harbour.

The two brothers on shore, hearing of this, endeavoured to make their escape, but were surrounded and detained prisoners. In the meanwhile a party of boatmen belonging to the Port generously formed for their defence; and after a scuffle with their enemies succeeded in rescuing the two Lingards from the jaws of destruction. They transported them on board a small vessel which conveyed them to Mocha.

The Officer in command of the Naval Force sent against Barbara was instructed to exact ample compensation, both on account of the lives and property lost.

No sooner did the fleet appear off that port than the inhabitants set fire to the Town and fled to the interior. It is said that there was very considerable property consumed. Finding however that the British were determined to blockade the Port and destroy their trade, they at length commenced negotiation, and agreed to the demands made against them; paying a portion of the amount then, and promising to discharge the whole by instalments within two years.

While these events were passing at Barbara, and in the absence of the Resident who accompanied the Expedition, a serious disturbance took place at our Residency at Mocha.

Some Arabs had quarrelled with the Sepoys attached to the Residency, and pursued them to the gates at the Factory, which were instantly shut on them and the British Flag hoisted in token of danger.

The Surgeon of the Residency, left in charge, was apprized of this disturbance and that the Arabs were attempting to clamber over the Factory wall.

He came out and found it on the eve of being taken; several Arabs having nearly succeeded in getting into the Factory. At this alarming crisis he shot the first man that advanced dead on the spot, and the others immediately fled.

But they breathed vengeance against him, and it is said dug a grave and swore on the Koran they would bury him in it. On the return of the Resident it was deemed prudent that the Doctor should go on board a Ship; and it is imagined he will be compelled to quit Mocha altogether.

Two Ships of War are still at Mocha as a protection to the Residency; but we have not learned that any general disturbance has arisen from the affair in question.

Valedictory praises and dinner be-spatterings are so very common now-a-days, that a deserved encomium scarcely passes current with the public. Such, however, can never be the fate of any eulogium on the gallant Col. Stannus. The friends of that distinguished individual, and they are spread far and wide, will hail with pleasure the handsome testimonial to his character and disposition, which we have this day the happiness to present to our readers,; and the world must even acknowledge that a contribution of *at least* Fifty Guineas each, by the principal individuals who addressed him, bears with it something like the stamp of sincerity.

Colonel Stannus' Military fame is fixed on too noble and solid a basis to require our feeble support: His exertions as Resident in the Persian Gulf have done equal honor to his head and his heart, and have drawn down the most gratifying approbation of a discriminating and liberal Government. But his gentlemanly generosity and liberality of disposition can be proclaimed by thousands. In short his character seems to have been formed on an illustrious model; which he had long the opportunity intimately to study, and the happiness and good fortune to be near.

We had somehow or other got hold of the notion, that the Enterprise Steam Vessel, so long expected at Madras, was ultimately to proceed to this Port: and were thus woefully disappointed on observing that she is to sail for Amherst Town, with troops from that Presidency, where she arrived on the 1st instant.

THE COURIER APRIL 14TH.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Clive anchored in our harbour on Thursday evening, from Bushire. We have received by this opportunity London papers to the 15th and Galignani's Messenger to the 23d December, from which we have only had time to make a few ex-

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The Pyramus, from this port, arrived in the Downs on the 7th December. The Maitland, for Bombay, was in the Downs on the 8th December, and would be followed by the Ceres about the 15th of that Month.

Neither the Triumph or the St. David had sailed from London on the 15th December.

A review of the Battalion of Goolandauze took place at Mazoongha on Thursday evening, in presence of the Hon'ble the Governor and H. E. the Commander in Chief.—We understand that the Artillery practice did great credit to this young corps.

We observe that Lord Amherst is made an Earl, and Lord Combermere a Viscount. Private letters mention that Mr. Lushington is to succeed Sir Thomas Munro.

Extracts from Gwalior "Akhbar" of the 24th March.

Hindoo Rao Ghatgay and Byzabaee have taken the administration of the affairs into their own hands.

News has arrived, stating the utter defeat of the impostor Syyud Ahmed, who had invaded the Sikh's territories with an immense body of Afghans and other enthusiasts.

Through the kindness of a friend we have it in our power to give our readers the following intelligence as regards the affairs of Greece, which seems more favourable than any we have received for some time.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople dated 24th December last.

"Our news from the Archipelago is rather favorable to the Greeks.—The Saraskiers Reschard Pacha, has retired from before Athens. A large frigate, purchased for the Greeks in America, has arrived at Napoli de Romania, and another is expected from Marseilles, which had been built for the Pacha of Egypt, and was afterwards purchased by Lord Cochrane. The Christians have also again taken arms in the provinces of Western Continental Greece, where the discontent is general, having extended to the Mussulman Albanians, who are not so bigotted as the Asiatic Turks. The reinforcements sent from Egypt to the Morea have arrived in safety, but as they consist only of provisions and money, and not men the Porte is supposed to be displeased with Mahmed Ali. On the other hand, it is said that the Pacha, being convinced of the impossibility or extreme difficulty of subduing the Moreotes by force of arms, has determined to make a last attempt by bribery, and if that means should fail, to withdraw his troops altogether. He has therefore sent money instead of men. The truth is, I believe, that he has merely sent money sufficient for the wants of his own army, and that his own financial embarrasments are the real cause of his having drawn in at this moment. The Porte will be a good deal embarrased by it, for its own regular troops are not yet fit for an active campaign.

Every thing is settled between Russia and the Porte. The new Envoy is expected here in the course of next month. He is supposed to have taken his departure yesterday from Odessa for Jessey and Bucarest, where he will 'make a stay at each place.'"

The marked compliment, which, as we learn from our Constantinople correspondent, has been made to his Majesty's Ambassador there, by sending him a guard of honour, taken from the most distinguished class of the Grand Vizer's body guard, in lieu of Janissaries, who, before the abolition of their establishment, used to act as guards to the Foreign Ministers, looks well for the improvement of our influence at the Sultan's Court. The Turks are, after all, clear sighted enough to distinguish between Lord Cochrane and the British Government.—*Courier.*

"A Message was sent down from the Crown to the House of Lords on the 11th December, of which the following is a copy.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's ally the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal.

"[illegible] his Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that notwithstanding these assurances hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish Authorities by Portuguese Regiments, which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly, and solemnly engaged to disarm and to disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Lords with the full and inter confidence, that the House of Lords will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility, the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal—the oldest Ally of Great Britain. "G. R."

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. PEEL appeared at the bar with the following answer from the KING to the address of the house of Commons, which was this day presented to His Majesty.

"I have received with satisfaction, the assurance of the cordial concurrence and support of this house, which will strengthen my hands in the protection of Portugal, and afford the best chance of averting a war with Spain."

His Majesty's answer to the address was ordered to be entered upon the journals.

So great was the anxiety evinced on Tuesday night to know the nature of Mr. Canning's Speech that manuscript copies were handed round the principal Office Houses in the city.—*Sun.*

The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. This morning the following notice was posted at Lloyd's:—

"NAVY, OFFICE, DEC. 12.

"The principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy do hereby give notice, that they will immediately receive tenders, at this Office, of ships, for the conveyance of troops from Deptford and Portsmouth, to Lisbon, where they are to be discharged, to be hired at the rate of per ton, for the voyage, or at per ton, per calendar month, for three months certain.

(Signed) "T. HARDING."

The amount of force which will be dispatched in the first instance, and upon the emergency of the occasion, is five thousand. Of the troops composing this force there seem to be four squadrons of cavalry, a circumstance which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only.—The following are the names of the regiments, their prescribed movements, and the Officers who will have the chief command—The 1st Batalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards will embark to-morrow, at Deptford. The 2d Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards will march to-morrow, for Portsmouth, for embarkation. The 63d Regiment of infantry marched, this morning, from Windsor, for embarkation at Portsmouth. The 4th Regiment of Foot, now at Portsmouth, is ordered to prepare for immediate embarkation at that Port. The 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifle Corps, now at Plymouth, is ordered to prepare for immediate embarkation at that Port. Two Squadrons of the 12th Lancers, and two Squadrons of the 10th Hussars, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation. There are two Regiments to embark forthwith from Cork for Lisbon. These Regiments are to be selected by Sir George Murray. The whole will be under the command of Sir W. Clinton. The Guards will be commanded by Sir H. Bouverie and Sir Thomas Arbuthnot. Major-General Blakeney will also have a command. Sir Brook Vere will be the Quarter Master-General. The Adjutant-General will be appointed by Sir George Murray, in Ireland. Two Regiments, we understand, will also be detached from Gibraltar.—*Courier.*

We are informed that the following is a correct statement of the troops put under orders for the defence of Portugal:—Eight companies of Artillery, in three Brigades, with sappers and miners; four troops of the 10th Hussars, and four troops of the 12th Lancers: the 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, and 3d Batt. 2d Regiment of Guards, from England; the 10th and 11th Regiments of Foot, from Ireland, the 23d and 43d Regiments, from Gibralter; the 4th 66th, and 63d Regiments, from England—*Observer.*

It is reported that Government will employ steam-vessels to hasten the conveyance of the troops to Portugal. The voyage by that mode and in tolerably fair weather may be accomplished in about five days. It is presumed that the first detachment will be landed at Oporto; on account of the imminent peril in which that city is placed. A private letter from thence, which we have just seen, states that a subscription had been raised among the English vessels then in the harbour, and arming them for the defence of Oporto against the insurgents.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DEC. 17.

The bustle of sending off troops continues with increasing energy. The George the Fourth steamboat, which arrived in the River on Tuesday from Lisbon, will sail to-morrow, with 400 or 500 troops. The English merchants, who have large properties at Oporto, have applied to Government for immediate protection, the place being threatened by a column of 3,000 rebels.—*Globe.*

The following has been just posted at Lloyd's dated Navy Office, Dec. 14:—

"The principal Officer and Commissioners of the Navy Office, request that the owners of steam-vessels will send their address to them, that in case their services should be required the Commissioners may know where to apply for them."—(Signed)—*Globe.*

"G. SMITH."

The Duke of Wellington and Lord F. Somerset were yesterday at Woolwich, inspecting the preparations which are making in the Royal Arsenal, to embark the equipments destined for Portugal.—*Star*

A Telegraphic Dispatch announced to the Admiralty this morning that the whole of the fleet, including the Gloucester, from Sheerness, with the Guards on board, sailed at an early hour, with a fair wind, for Portugal. The 1st Battalion of the 60th (the Duke of York's own Rifle Corps) embarked on Monday, on board the Windsor Castle, at Plymouth, for Portugal.—*Courier.*

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DEC. 15.

In another column our readers will find the Message from his Majesty, communicated yesterday by Earl Bathurst to the House of Lords, and by Mr. Canning to the House of Commons; a Message, for which our readers were certainly not unprepared. The conduct of Spain towards Portugal in aiding and abetting, the hostile inroads made into the latter country by the rebellious Royalists, has at length rendered it necessary for our Government to exchange friendly counsel, and grave remonstrance, for more decisive measures—in fact, for that which, if it be not actual war, is tantamount to it. The conduct of the King of Spain and his Ministers, though involving consequences the most serious, and considerations the most momentous, is in itself, inexplicable. With a treasury exhausted—a population depressed beyond any state of abject wretchedness of which modern Europe can furnish an example—credit annihilated.—with a foreign force occupying all the strong holds of his kingdom—Ferdinand has assumed a hostile attitude towards a neighbouring State, from whom he cannot pretend to have received either injury or offence, but merely to assert an abstract principle. In the cause of despotism—of theoretical despotism—the king of Spain makes war on Portugal, well knowing that in doing so, he must of necessity make war on England. Nor is this all. From the Message of his Majesty, we see that the course pursued by Ferdinand is in opposition to France. On this point it is stated to the British parliament—

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's Ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal."

Politicians, who marked the course of the last Peninsular war, indulged the hope, that Spain and her Monarch would have been bound to this country by the most enduring ties of gratitude; at least while those survived who had witnessed the splendid exertions made on that mighty theatre, in behalf of an oppressed people, and in the cause of a legitimate Monarch—Unfortunately, the mind of Ferdinand was not framed to profit by adversity. Liberal views were opposed to his, and he soon learned to regard England as a foe, because she was a friend to mankind. Great Britain offended him, because, when events had separated the New States of South America from the Crown of Spain, she acted the rational part of acknowledging that to be a matter of fact, which had long been notorious to all the world. When, too, a legitimate and acknowledged Sovereign judged it right to grant his subjects privileges, which, till then, they had not enjoyed.—England offended by approving of the change, and the Spanish Government has the temerity to take a course which leaves this country no alternative, but to violate her most solemn engagements, or to draw the sword against Spain. Such are the circumstances under which England has incurred the displeasure of spain, and under which, to vindicate her character for good faith, she now prepares for war. It might be presumptuous to predict the issue of the contest. We are not blind to the fact, that consequences, not now to be foreseen, may possibly spring from this interruption of the public peace of Europe. We know "that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," and we will not exult with over weening confidence. War is a calamity, the recurrence of which we had hoped Europe in general, and this country in particular, would long be spared. We know that.

"Reason frowns at war's unequal game,
When thousands bleed to raise a single name."

But if national character have any value, the interests and the dignity of the nation call upon us imperatively, to hasten to the assistance of an aggrieved Ha. The call is unhesitatingly answered by Ministers, and their decision will be responded to by the approving acclamations of the country. It is not on a point of nice punctilio, still less is it for the selfish purpose of aggrandisement, that we arm; but it is in defence of all that is sacred among nations, that the banner of England is raised to confront the unprovoked invaders of a friendly State, and, as we trust, to repel and chastise injustice.—*Courier.*

We copy the following from the *Courier Francais*:—"It is certain that Ministers have dispatched a courier to Madrid with orders for the recal of the French troops in that city. The order does not relate to the corps that are at Cadiz and Barcelona. The French forces then will no longer be in Spain as allies and protectors of a friendly government: but as conquerors and to keep the fruit of the conquest, or to threaten the Spanish government with hostilities concerted with Mr. Canning." These lines, extracted from the *Quotidienne*, are in conformity to the truth:—"The courier that is to recal our troops has set out for Spain." Such is the first effect of Mr. Canning's speech. It is believed that Cadiz is the only point we shall continue to occupy; not by the title of conquest, but as a sort of *point of honour*, as Mr. Canning said. This Minister has clearly taught us that the presence of the French troops in Spain scarcely disquieted him, and that he cared very little for seeing us relieved of the burdens that the occupation involves.—Mr. Canning does not wish to go to war with France, and he will willingly leavee us the expending a few millions every year for the occupation of a point or two in the Peninsula, without any profit. However, the recal of the few troops that we have at Madrid is not without importance, since it announces the formal intention of the French government to keep upon good terms with Great Britain, and to sacrifice to that powerful interest the supremacy of the Spanish priests and monks, for which we have hitherto sacrificed every thing. The Apostolicals of France, Spain, and Portugal must do what they will—their reign in the Peninsula is at an end. They may have the consolation of stirring up some troubles and shedding a little blood, but they will soon cease to rule there; the despotism of Ferdinand will vanish before the first breath of England. It is know by letters from London that Quirega and Valdos are about to depart for Portugal with the English troops. Mina, it appears, will not form a part of the first expedition. Ferdinand has no other means of saving himself than the establishment of a legal regime; he must resign himself with as good a grace as possible either to give or to accept a constitution; he must solemnly swear to it, which will cost him nothing, and he must keep his oath which would be much more extraordinary.

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 22. *five o'clock.*—The market has recovered from the depression that prevailed yesterday, considerable activity has reigned and the price of Stocks has improved, The rise is attributed to the improvement in the London market on Wednesday, and the reply of the King to the address of the Chamber of Peers. The 5 per cents for money closed of 99fr, 35c. For the end of the month 99fr. 55 c. The 3 per cents for money closed at 68fr 55c. For the end of the month at four o'clock 68fr. 75c. At this hour 68fr. 90fr. 90c. The King of Spain is said to have complained bitterly of the English Cabinet with regard to him; and a kind of manifesto is reported to have been brought to Paris by an extraordinary courier: but this rumour is generally regarded as absurd: The Neapolitan funds have risen nearly 1 per cent; the bonds of the Cortes 1 | 4 and Guebhards's bonds 1 per cent. Columbian quoted 35 1 | 2, and Mexican 67.

CALIGNANIS MESSENGER.—DEC. 23.

The information which we have this day, on the subject of Peninsular affairs, is important, and though not absolutely official, we have no doubt will be found substantially correct. It is our pleasing duty to communicate, that a perfect understanding, and identity of intentions and operations, with respect to the Peninsula, exist between the Governments of France and England. The French Ministers have not only expressed their approbation of the course we have adopted, but professed their readiness to support it, by the plainest declarations to Ferdinand, that he must look for the immediate removal of that portion of the foreign army which is stationed at Madrid, and the recal of the French troops generally from the Peninsula, if he did not totally alter his system, and make (at least as we hope) the most plenary reparation for the wrong he has done. Thus, therefore, are the clouds blown from the political horizon at present. We hope, also, that they will be banished altogether. Our allies, the French, will observe that Ferdinand is in their hands, not in ours: they ought, therefore, to tutor and to mould him to the principles of justice and reason. All the mischief has sprung from his part of the Peninsula;—he must be restrained from committing more evil, or from hazarding the good understanding and peace of Governments much better than his own. We learn, indeed from Madrid that he has been frightened; and that Mr. Lamb's remonstrances, co-operating with those French authorities, have for a moment at least inspired him, not with penitence for his offence, but with fear of its consequences. Under his present impression be it what it may, he must be forced to make patriotic concession? which he cannot recal.—*Times.*

His Majesty's brig *Lyra* has arrived from Lisbon, bringing dispatches for the Foreign Office and the Admiralty, from Sir William A'Court, and Vice Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, containing the important intelligence of the actual invasion of Portugal by the Royalist forces under the Marquis de Chaves, who had advanced about 20 miles into the country. A private letter states that a disposition to favour Don Miguel begins to exhibit itself even in Lisbon. The *Lyra* sailed from the Tagus, at daylight, on the morning of the 27th ult.—*Sun.*

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DEC 20.

The Marquis of Hastings died in consequence of a fall from his horse, producing mischievous effects upon the hernia he had long laboured under. By his death, the Constableship of the Tower, the Colonelcy of the 27th Regiment of Foot, and the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, and its dependencies, have become vacant.—*Herald.*

We understand that Sir L. Cole obtains the Colonelcy of the 27th Regiment of Foot, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Hastings, and that Lieutenat-General Sir Thomas Brisbone obtains the Colonelcy of the 34th Foot, vic Sir L. Cole.—*Sun.*

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGERS.—DEC. 13.

We are pleased to see that the Duke of Wel-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

A WATERY GRAVE.

"And I have loved thee, Occan!"—Byron.

When this frail form returns to dust,
As very soon, I ween, it must,
Consign it to the deep, deep sea,
And wear no sable weeds for me!

Oh! lay me not in earth to sleep—
There I could never rest—
Give, give my ashes to the deep.
It is my last request!

Ye creatures of the pathless deep,
My heart is yours—the bauble keep—
Do with it as you will.
I little reck where it may lie,
So that from man's unhallow'd eye
It may be sacred still.

For I have curb'd with jealous care
The feelings strong that struggle there,
Because I ill could brook
That the cold crowd, whose breasts of steel
Have never felt—as I can feel—
Should on its secrets look.

Lonely I feel amidst the crowd—
Lonely my grave shall be;
When I am wrapp,d in my weedy shroud,
Under thy waves, oh sea!

My young eyes open'd on thy face
When first they saw the light;
And thou shalt be my resting place
When they are closed in night.

I sometimes think—I know not what
Can wake a thought so wild—
In some existence, now forgot,
I must have been thy child—
And it's from thee that I inherit
This ceaseless—restlessness of spirit.

For when I watch thy waters roll,
And listen to their roar,
Their mingled murmur greets my soul
Like sounds well known before.

As music we were wont to love,
In days of bliss gone by,
In after years the soul can move
Almost to agony,
And make it longing, lingering, cast
A yearning look upon the past—

So does thy hollow voice awake
Feelings that all my being shake;
And when its murmuring sound I hark,
Oh! I can scarce forbear
From plunging in thy waters dark,
To seek for comfort there.

Yon ship that ploughs her way
Over the waters green,
Leaves not a trace to say
Where she hath been.

So doth the sweetest flower,
When it hath bloom'd its hour,
Yield up its fragrance to the wind,
And leaves no vestiges behind.

And so would I, when I am not,
Lay down in peace, and be forgot—
A salt wave for a winding-sheet—
The winds to howl my dirge;
And all the tears that flow for me
Wept by the sounding surge.

Then lay me not in earth to sleep—
There I could never rest;
Give—give my ashes to the deep—
It is my last request.

BLACKWOOD.

Cease! cease! my heart! oh cease thy beating!
Or break at once, and set me free.
Why cling to hopes so false, so fleeting—
To things that may not—cannot be.

For what is life, but varied sorrow?
E'en if joy's rain-bow arch appears
On its horizon; ere the morrow
It's all of brightness, ends in tears.

And what is music, when 'tis floating
In strains so soft, so quickly o'er,
But tones on which the heart is doating,
Of some loved voice we hear no more.

And flowers—what are they? things to wither
Before the eyes that love them best;
And fancy? 'tis a scourge sent hither
To teach us how we *would be* blest.

And feelings—*they* are thorns, which, clinging
To each fair rose in pleasure's bower,
Warn us, that every bird that's springing
Will die within its natal hour.

This blight from bloom we cannot sever,
Oh! why were they on earth allied?
It is, that, through affliction, ever
Virtue's bright ore, alone, is tried.

But ah! repentance, thou wert given
To form the soul; swift wings of prayer,
That it might soar to yon pure heaven,
And gain, thro' thee, admittance there.

For thou canst hallow every feeling,
Efface the darkest stains of sin,
Win Heaven, with thy dress appealing
To freely let the pardon'd in.

March, 1827. L. C. J.

(Continued from the third Page.)

lington, in quality of Commissioner for settling the question of the Deccan prize money, has at length brought the labours of his office to a close, and that by a notice in last night's *Gazette* the officers and soldiers entitled to a share of the booty, are authorised to receive it, on application, whether personally or by draught, at seven day's sight. We regret to state that the dividends are much less then they were expected to be—*Globe.*

GALIGNANI's MESSENGER.—Dec. 15.

It is finally arranged that Mr. Lushington goes to India, and that he is to be succeeded as one of the secretaries of the Treasury by Mr. Planta.—*Globe.*

M. Malte Brun, one of the Editors of the *Journals des Debates*, and one of most distinguished scientific men in Europe, died on Thursday evening last of apoplexy.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Lieut F. D. Bagshaw, 5th Regt.
Lieut. Geo. Alexr. Hughes, 15th Regt.
Capt. W. A. Sykes, 17th Regt.
Lt. Col. H. Smith, 1st Cavy.
Lieut. Saurin, 31st Rt. Bengal Infy.
Lieut. R. Mignan, 1st E. Regt.
Ensign H. J. Blunt, 48th Rt. B. Infy.
Lieut. Col. E. Edwards, 12th Rt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Sechmere, H. Ar.
Lieut. Hawkins, 2d E. Rt.
Major Deschamps. 23d Regt.
Lieut. Crosby, 2d European Regt.
Lieut. J. G. Green, 1st Lt. Cy.
Departures.—Capt. C. B. James, first Asst. Comy. General.
Assist. Surgn Wm. Rowland.
Assist. Surgn A. J. Montefiore, Bussora Residency

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—April, 12th Bark Fortune, (Free Trader) John Gilkison, Commander from Greenock, 22d November.
Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang, from Rutnagerry.
Do. The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. John Pepper, Com. from Cochin.
Do. The Hon'ble Company's Ship of War Clive, John Betham Esq. Capt. from Bushire 30th March.
13th Ship Edmonstone, Wm. Morgan, Commander from Bengal 15th Feb. The Ship Theartur a stern from Bengal.
Do. Barque Sherburne, George White, Com. from Calcutta, 1st March and Heads 8th Do.
14th Ship Sophia, Mahomed been Euseffe, Nacqudah, from Bussorah.
Do. His Majesty's Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervoise Esq. Capt. from Mocha, 4th March.
Do. H. M. Ship Tamar J. J. Gordon Bremer Esq. C. B. Captain from Mocha 4th March.
16th Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, Com. from Madras, 14th Feb.
Passengers per Sherburne.—Mrs. White, Lieut. Col. Edwards M. Regt. N. I. Ensign H. J. Blunt 48th Regt. Bengal N. I. [illegible] Robinson H[illegible] Bombay Marine, Mr. Harbeck.
Per Brig Britannia.—Mrs. M. Bayton, Miss Jillings, Lieut. W. Hayman B. Marine, Lieut. Green and 3 Children 1 Regt. Lt. Cy. Madras, Doctor Tennant 41st Regt.
Departures.—April 10th Ship John Bannerman, John Whyte Com. to China.
11th Ship Lonach (Free Trader) Wm. Henry O. Driscoll Com. to London.
15th H. C. Ship of War Coote, Lieut. Frederick William Greer Com. to Persian Gulph.
Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomed Syrang, to Tankara, Bunder.
Passengers by Lonach.—Mrs. Hewit, Lieut. Col. Hare, Major Thew, Major Spinks, Capt. Hewit, Capt. Duke, Capt. Irwin, Mr. Bacon, Lieut. Fisher, Master Crawford, Master William Hornby.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Berwick, for London.
Minstrel, for ditto.
Lord Castlereagh, for China.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Lowjee Family, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Ariel, for Columbo.
Illustre Almeida, for Madras and Calcutta,
Sunbury, for Malay Coast.
Dadaboy, for ditto.
Portuguese.—Conde de Rio Pardo, for Macao,
Angelica, for ditto.
Dezempinho, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—March 29. The H. C. Ship Ternate. Captain W. Denton, from Amherst Town the 12th March.

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

Extract from the Report from the H. C. C. Ternate.—On the 10th March, in Lat. 14 18' North, and Long. 92. 06' E. spoke the H. C. Chartered Ship James Sibbald, with a Detachment of Bengal European Artillery and the Bengal Troops, from Malacca, having only 10 days Provision left.
March 30. The H. C. C. Ship James Sibbald, Captain J. K. Forbes, from London the 33d June, Mauritius. Madras Penang, and Malacca the 19th Feb.
The H. C. C. Ship Ternate. arrived at Cooly Bazar yesterday.
The brig Caroline arrived off Calcutta.
Departures.—March 29. The Portuguese Brig Dourado, Captain M. R. Gondim, for Penang, Malacca and Macao.
March 29. The Brig Johanna, Captain J. Bernard, for Madras.
Passengers per James Sibbald.—From Malacca. Capt. Dawes; Lieut. Chitty—From Penang Lieuts. Turton and Reid; 47 Europeans, 7 Women, and 4 Children, of the Bengal Artillery and 437 Natives, including followers.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
March 29, 1827.

Diamond Harbour.—The Gunjava, outward bound remains; and Susan, put back in want of anchors, and leaky.

Saugor.—Duke of Bedford, Sophia, and Nearobus, outward bound remain.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—April 1, H. C. Steam Ship Enterprize, Captain J. H. Johnston, from the Pilot the 24th, and Masulipatam the 30th March.
2, Ship Georgiana, Captain Bancroft, from Pondicherry the 1st March.
Departures.—April 1st H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain O'Neill, on a Cruize.
April 1, Brig Highland Chief, Captain G. W. Eaton, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

Marriages.—On the 5th of April, at Colabah Church, by the Reverend E. Mainwaring by special licence, Lieut. H. Gwilt to Miss Charlotte Waddington 11.
On Saturday the 7th Instant at St. Thomas' Church by the Rev. Henry Davies R. Moresby Esq. Deputy Marine Storekeeper, to Miss Pollexfen, of Bombay.
Births.—At Poona, on the 9th March the Lady of C. D. Straker Esq. M. D. of a daughter.
On board the Francis Warden, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Captain David Wilson, of a daughter.
At Kaira, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Lieut W. Reynolds, 12th Regt. N. I. Assistant to the Revenue Survey of Goojurat, of a son.
At Byculla, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Captain Burrowes of a Son.
At Cannanore on the 3d Inst. the Lady of J. L. Johnson, Esq. of a daughter.
Death.—In July last in the 25th year of her age, Caroline the wife of the Reverend William Bolt, of Claverton, and sixth Daughter of the late William Marriott Esq. formerly in the Bengal Civil Service.

CALCUTTA.

Births.—At Calcutta on the 21st March, Mrs. Caroline Bond, the wife of Mr. George Bond, of the H. C.'s Bengal Marine of a daughter.
At Dum-Dum, on the 28th March the Lady of Captain Vanrenen, of Artillery, of a daughter.
Deaths.—At Hurreahghaut, on the 27th instant, Mr. David Rogers, aged 48 years.
At Lucknow, in the house of Dr. Luxmoore, on the 4th March, the Revd. Abdool Musseeh, a converted Mussulman, and for many years a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society; highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, on account of his unfeigned piety of heart uniform correctness of conduct and engaging courteousness of manners—the first fruits, it is hoped, of an abundant harvest.
At Chandernagore, on the 27th March, Miss Mary Closin, of a fever aged 16 years and 3 months.
At Chandernagore, on the 27th March Mr. John Guillaum Porrel, of the Small-pox, aged 27 years, leaving a disconsolate Mother. Sister, two Brothers and a large circle of friends to deplore his irreparable loss.
At Chandernagore, on the 28th March, Madame Loise Cecile Le Blond, aged 43 years, 8 months and 13 days, relict of the late Monsieur M. Le Blond. Indigo Planter, leaving two Sons and a Daughter to lament her irreparable loss; and sincerely regretted by her friends and acquaintances.
At Agra, on the 18th March Henry Son of Lieut. Col. John Delamain, aged 8 months and 19 days.

MADRAS.

Births.—At Secunderabad, on the 26th March, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Parlby, 19th N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 18th March, at Kamptee, the Lady of Captain A. Bently, Paymaster Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.
At Fort St. George, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Dr. Campbell, of H. M. 30th Regt. of a Daughter.
On the 30th of March, the Lady of the Reverend J. Wright, Chaplain Trichinopoly, of a Daughter.
At Fort St. George, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Lieut. Sibly, H. M.'s 46th Regiment, of a Daughter.
Deaths.—At Bellary, on the 24th March, George David, the eldest son of Mr. Sub-Conductor Marton, aged 1 year, 9 months and 14 days.
At Vepery, on the 21st ultimo, at his house, Mr. Conductor John Heal, aged 65 years. He has left a large family and numerous friends to deplore his loss.—He served the Honorable Company 50 years, during which period he displayed the utmost zeal and activity in the discharge of his duty.
At Tandar Pettah, on the night of the 30th of March, Collah Ramasawmy Chitty, an opulent and most respectable Hindoo Inhabitant, and Principal Cash-keeper at the Honourable Company's Treasury, Fort St. George, deeply and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		March 28, 1827.	SELL.	
24	8	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	25	8
2	0	per Cent. Loan, Disct.	3	0
1	8	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	2	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	9	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	8	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1-11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11⅛
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

Bengal Bank Shares—Premium 5,400 to 5,200

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207	8
Sovereigns	each ditto	11	9
Guineas	ditto ditto	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18	0

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th March, 1827.

The Commander in Chief is satisfied, from the quiet and orderly habits of the Native Soldiers, that it can very seldom be necessary to inflict on them the punishment of flogging, which it may be almost entirely abolished, with great advantage to their character and feelings.

His Excellency is therefore pleased to direct, that no Native Soldiers shall, in future, be sentenced to corporal punishment, unless for the crime of stealing, marauding, or gross insubordination, where the individuals are deemed unworthy to continue in the Ranks of the Army.

Whenever, in such cases, Corporal Punishment is awarded by a Regimental Detachment, or Brigade Court Martial, the Proceedings are to be referred, with a Descriptive Roll of the Prisoner, and a Report of his previous Character to the General or other Officer Commanding the Division, before the Sentence is carried into effect, and if he confirms it, and does not see cause to remit the punishment, he will, at the same time, direct the man to be discharged from the Service.

This Order is to be clearly explained to every Native Corps.

Bengal Club.—We are happy to learn, that this association is likely to be soon in full activity, its resources becoming every day proportionate to its objects, by the accession of additional members. The following names have been added to the list of Original Subscribers, since our last:—Mr. C. Barwell, Captain J. Taylor, the Hon'ble W. H. Melville, Lieutenant Coventry, Coventry, Colonel C. Brown, Lieutenant Dundas, Lieutenant Wade, Colonel W. Richards, Colonel E. Cartwright, Captain G. Thomson, Captain T. Prushard. A Meeting of the Committee of Management will be held on Thursday the 5th April.

Govt. Gaz. March 29.

We have received a supply of Batavia papers from the beginning of September to the end of November. They continue to be filled with details of the military operations against the insurgents, whose numbers and perseverance render them still formidable, and who are protected by the rugged nature of the country, which is the seat of warfare, from the effects of the superior means and military skill of their adversaries. They rarely stand an engagement, but are no sooner dispersed in one direction than they re-appear in another, and keep the Dutch divisions perpetually marching and countermarching to but little purpose. In the middle of November, the Dutch forces, under Major General Van Geen, by a well-concerted movement, attacked Jatinom a principal station of the insurgents in three divisions; they came apparently upon it almost unsuspected, and entered it on two sides simultaneously; the insurgents were in force, yet they offered little or no resistance, and fled as soon as the place was stormed. Deep ravines befriended their flight, and the result of the action was ten killed of the enemy, & one Amboynese mortally wounded on the part of the Dutch. From thence the insurgents retreated to the mountain of Merapie, where they collected in great numbers under their leader Dipo Nagoro. It was reported that one of their most enterprising chiefs, who had been wounded at Jacknom, has died of his wounds. The district of Kado was free from the presence of the insurgents; but in Minoret and Protolingo, parties of them from time to time levied contributions upon the people. The troops of the old Sultan, and of the Prince of Solo, were in the field, actively co-operating with the Dutch, whose European troops, however, were their chief dependance.

India Gaz. March 29.

A curious reason is assigned by the *Courrier Francais*, for the removal of the Duke de L'Infantado from the Spanish Cabinet. It is stated that several official Notes, written to him during his Ministry, by Mr. Lamb, could not be found. His Excellency, we are further told, "was in the habit of receiving all sorts of papers without transmitting them to any one," and that if any of those papers were wanted, the only way to get them was to apply to his favourite Valet. This was certainly a novel and an expeditious method of transacting public business.

A foolish circular appears in these Papers, addressed by Gen. O'Donnel, Captain General of the Provinces of Valencia and Murcia, to the officers under his command. The object of this circular is to protect the loyal and contented population of Valencia and Murcia from the political contagion of the Portuguse Charter. It had been well if O'Donnel had imitated the alledged conduct of the Duke de L'Infantado, and never transmitted this absurd document to its destination.

The correspondence between the French Admiral Rosamel and the Commander of the Brazillian blockading squadron, which we published on Saturday, is worth attention, as it includes questions which have frequently involved Great Britain, in disputes with other nations, and that cannot be considered as settled by any of the very numerous treaties, which the last twelve years have produced. The right of blockade has been recognised by all nations, but the mode in which it is to be exercised is still undefined. In all wars the stronger maritime powers find it their interest to give the widest possible interpretation to what they consider established belligerent rights, whilst the weaker endeavour to shelter themselves

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by G. MARTINS, in MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

under general principles, and to call to their aid those neutrals, whose commerce may be affected by the pretensions of the hostile party. As long as private property carried by sea is subject to rules of protection or confiscation, different from those which would govern it on shore, so long will these disputes in all probability continue. There seems no natural reason why the property of unarmed traders should be treated with more respect on land than at sea; convenience rather than humanity has probably prevented the custom of indiscriminate plunder from being extended to the former, whilst the latter is never exempt from confiscation amongst civilized nations, though the practice is allowed to be founded on the piracy which prevailed before the establishment of regular navies, and which still exists amongst all barbarous nations who possess ships. As long however as civilized nations continue to sanction the practice of capture, it will be difficult to draw lines of exemption which will not be continually transgressed.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres having been undertaken by a power whose navy is utterly insignificant, and against a port in which the commerce of the most powerful nations is interested, has led to more discussion than any similar event, except the celebrated paper Blockades of England and France. It was a good opportunity for proving whether the law of nations meant any thing but the law of might, and whether rules which the great Belligerents had laid down towards others would be submitted to when they affect themselves.

If the Americans are correct in asserting that only one vessel was stationed to enforce a blockade of twelve hundred miles of coast, they are right in resisting it as illegal; but if as the Brazilians declare the force is sufficient, which indeed seems to be the case from the number of captures, there remains for those neutrals who determine not to give up their trade, only the alternative of opposing force, which is equivalent to a declaration of war, or of interpreting the law of nations to suit their own purpose.

The Americans seem inclined to take the former course. The French have resorted to the latter backing their negotiation by a squadron, and it is worth remark the French Admiral has declared that his government admits the principles of the celebrated armed neutrality, a combination expressly formed to oppose the naval power of England. The rules attempted to be enforced by that confederation would render naval superiority of comparatively little value, and France by adopting them, shews that she considers it of less consequence to maintain her station as the second naval power of Europe, than in case of another war to oppose by means of these rules the pretensions of England, which she thus tacitly acknowledges as her superior on the ocean. The French Admiral knowing that the practice of France did not always accord with the principles he is now ordered to maintain, intimates that such deviations took place when the sceptre was not in the hands of her legitimate Sovereign; but the Brazilian answers him most completely, shewing by extracts from the ordinances of the old French monarchy, that its laws are totally at variance with the principles of the armed neutrality, and that so far from those principles forming part of the established law of nations, they were not mentioned at the Congress of Vienna, nor any remuneration demanded for the goods and vessels which had been confiscated contrary to their spirit: and he truly remarks that so many different systems are approved according to circumstances, that it may justly be called the law of convenience rather than the law of nations.

It remains to be seem whether the French Government will attempt to enforce against the Brazilians, the rules which it now declares by Admiral Rosamel to be its interpretation of the law of nations, and especially the last and most disputed, "That free ships make free goods," or that the property of an enemy may be conveyed under a neutral flag without molestation. This is a principle which England never has acknowledged, and which if it were admitted, would render her naval superiority worthless against an enemy's commerce. The laws of most continental states and particularly of the smaller do not interpose any difficulties to a change of flag. The whole commercial marine of France might be put under the flags of Hamburg or Bremen in a day, and at a very small expense; and her commerce would thus be perfectly safe under the rule which she now wishes to enforce.

It may be a question whether the purposes of war are answered by the seizure of property, and whether it would not be much better to leave the unarmed trader in the same state of security during war and peace; but as long as Captures are sanctioned by all civilized nations, there appears no good reason for suffering the property of an enemy to be protected by fraud. The English have not attempted to interfere with the Blockade, they have been contented with endeavouring to procure the release of their vessels and the settlers who appear to have been unjustly detained; and though (as we have already seen) the Americans reproach our Consuls for their forbearance, they could not have acted otherwise, without acknowledging that Great Britain has one law for the strong and another for the weak, a charge from which the French have not escaped entirely free on this occasion.

Bengal Hurkaru March 19.

Shakespear said that.

——Travellers ne'er did lie
Though fools at home condemn them.

An opinion which the progress of science is confirming much more than the author could have expected. Ferdinand Mendez Pinto whose name has passed into a proverb has been proved correct in many of his most extravagant stories, and Sir John Mandeville whose celebrity amongst the lying travellers of our own country was at least equal to that of Pinto, appears to have had as much injustice done to his reputation. Amongst other marvellous stories he related that at the entrance of a town in Great Tratary there are two columns surmounted by stones which shine brightly in the dark. At a late meeting of the Philomathic society of Paris a singular species of fluor spar was exhibited, which was found in the granite rocks of Siberia. It shines in the dark with a very remarkable phosphoric light which increases as its temperature is raised. Its light augments when plunged into water, in boiling water it is so luminous that the letters of a printed book can be seen near the transparent vase which contains it. In boiling oil the light is still greater. This discovery proves that the statements of old travellers ought not to be rejected hastily and without examination.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 26,

We copy the following paragraph as a specimen in addition to those already noticed, of the consummate ignorance which is now so frequently displayed in the columns of the *John Bull*. It affords a sufficient proof that Mathematics and political economy are not the only pursuits to which it is inexpedient to direct the attention of those whose genius has fitted them for the *loom* and the *last*, and that talents which might have adorned those useful employments, may be as completely thrown away in the attempt to conduct a daily newspaper as in the study of the Sciences. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the education of the lower classes is no more the object of the London University than of Oxford or of Cambridge.

"We are not among those who 'hail in the practical results' of the London University that 'triumph of liberal and philanthropical principles, which others anticipate—We regard this most auspicious projects'—as a cotemporary calls it, as a 'most *suspicious* project;' and think we can trace in its origin and progress, so far as it has gone, a greater desire to depreciate Established Institutions, than to produce any thing new, and really better. The expediency of diverting the weaver and the shoemaker from his loom and his last, to study Mathematics and Political Oeconomy, may, we think, admit of doubt, whether his own happiness, as an individual, or the welfare of the state, of which he is a subject, be considered—To the general principle, therefore, on which the London University has been founded, we object as much too comprehensive—so comprehensive, indeed when carried to the full extent as to produce all the evils of which it professes to be the remedy."

The Report of the Committee of the Calcutta Apprenticing Society, giving an account of their proceedings for the last year, has just been published.

On the whole it is a satisfactory document, and clearly shows 'that what has been already accomplished, incontestibly proves the great usefulness of this Institution, and is a pledge of that abundant measure of success with which its exertions may ultimately be crowned.

The Report adverts to the prejudice against engaging in mechanical pursuits, that, unfortunately, prevails in a most extensive degree among the Christian population of Calcutta. It is much to be regretted, that this repugnance should operate so powerfully, as it would appear to do, to the stagnation of industry, the formation of idle habits, and the general debasement of character.

It is an evidence of very defective civilization that such a sentiment should be so pervading and influential as it is understood to be, and as it is even confessed to be, in the Report before us. When we consider the evil tendency of such a perversion of reason and common sense, as an agent of degeneracy,—when we reflect upon its blighting effects upon those hopes that are the surest stimuli to exertion, and its incubus-like spell upon the best energies of the mind,—we cannot but deplore the existence of a feeling that is as much a bar to solid improvement and social prosperity, as it is a reproach, if not a disgrace, to those who harbour it, or yield to its enervating power.

The importance of labour, its infinite division, and its moral effects, form one of the most important subjects upon which a rational being can meditate; but it is one, we fear, which has obtained very little of the consideration or attention of the parties alluded to in the Report; else could they never have fallen into such a lamentable and wretchedly ignorant mistake, as to suppose that honest labour, and handicraft toil, can be degrading sources of livelihood.

The reverse is so well understood elsewhere, that it would be a truism to expatiate upon it; but here we are so circumstanced, and opinions have taken such an erroneous turn, that it is necessary occasionally to remind people of truths, which in our native country are as well known and understood, as household words.

It is not, then superfluous in us here to repeat what is so current there. Would that among our Christian population, action followed decisively upon the irresistible conviction; that without labour and industry there can be neither respectability nor prosperity; and that these are not merely a shield against contemptible poverty, but are the best aids—nay, preservatives, of religion and virtue.

We use the term contemptible poverty, to distinguish the unavoidable poverty that often, by a mysterious ordination of Providence, befals even the wise, the diligent, and the good—from that indigence which is the certain lot of the idle, the lazy, the apathetical, and the dissipated; and from which, unflagging exertion and self-controul may, before it is too late, extricate them.

Independence, in the abstract, is a mere notion; inasmuch as no person can be wholly independent of his fellow men. But there is, nevertheless, a quality which commands the respect of mankind: there is a principle of 'the lion heart and eagle eye,' which gives dignity to character, and makes the individual to a certain degree the master of his own fate, and the genius of his own resources. It is the feeling that impels us to rely under Providence upon our own energies, and that constantly keeps alive a wholesome dread of eating the bread that we have not earned, or of owing the necessaries and comforts of life, to the capricious munificence, generosity, or pity, of others.

He who has this feeling, and who carefully cherishes it, may become unfortunate, but never contemptible. He may fail, but will never be reproached as despicable. He who has it not, on the other hand, will be negligent, unaspiring, and idle, and, being the last, may become any thing that is alien to virtue; for idleness, as we are taught even in the nursery, is the root of all evil.

True independence scorns no avocation, however humble, that is honest, and despises no labour that affords reputable gain. When a prejudice against such really exists among those who cannot afford to live without working, it is a sign of something morbid or unsound in their own minds. If the unsoundness be general, so much the worse, and so much the more needful is its correction. If *all* were to despise trades and handicraft, society would fall into confusion. If all must be gentlemen, many must hies once more into the forest, and turn gentlemen at large, or, in other words, savages. For those who are born to a certain inheritance, it is quite optional to be of a profession. For those whose friends are pleased, and can afford to bring them up to a profession, it is reasonable to consider mechanical pursuits as alien to their purposes, and inconsistent with the propriety of their station; but for those who are born to no inheritance, who are educated in no profession, and who are to depend solely on their own exertions; for such to despise trade and handicraft labour, is the most dismal folly imaginable.

We almost despair, of producing any beneficial impression upon the minds of those who are embued with such folly. If that were to be done, there is a work already before the public, that ought to have had the due effect:—we allude to that able and sensible tract, entitled "Advice to Indo-Britons, &c." If that forcible and honest appeal has not stirred up, or does not rouse the feelings of emulation, manly determination, proper ambition, and love of independence, upon which all virtue and success are grounded, nothing that we might adduce can be of any avail.

All the agricultural, mechanical, and useful arts, the writer of the "Advice" tells us, lie open to the Indo-Britons. Surely the field is a more inviting one than that to which too many of them have hitherto confined themselves. Surely the prospect is at least as dignified a one as that of drudging all one's life time as a copying machine, which, considering the time and trouble devoted to it, is, so far as we are aware of, a but poorly requited kind of trade after all.

The agricultural, observes the writer referred to, is the first and grandest pursuit to look to, but nevertheless is not the most immediate to our purpose, as it requires considerable capital. "The mechanical and useful arts of the metropolis are the most accessible, and are those to which we ought to turn our attention; since they will give employment to several thousands—indeed to as many hands as can be found to engage in them.

The total want of principle, the selfishness, the low cunning and the artifice of the natives, are the prolific mothers of every thing that is the reverse of morality and virtue: and the notions we have attempted to inculcate, are the props, the cement of union, and the support of society. Enter but the field against the natives with the last, when they will fly before superior intelligence and industry, like chaff before the wind."

The author, aware, too, that the common but erroneous notion, that labour is very cheap in India, may have discouraged on the part of Indo-Britons, proceeds to refute it. He maintains, that there is such an absence amongst the natives of the great essential—real industry—that labour in India, especially in the metropolis, is extravagantly dear. The daily pay of a native, it is true, is small; but what does he do for it? "Let any one who can, from his own knowledge, make a comparison of the cost of any piece of work both in Europe and in this country, ask himself where it is cheapest:—Let any man compare the cost of his servants here with what it would cost him to have the same quantity of duty performed in Europe, moving in the same rank of society, and he will find it twice as much in India.—Ask every European tradesman in Calcutta the cost to him of any piece of work by the day or by contract and the comparison it bears with the rate given in Europe for the same work, and he will answer you—*three times as much*. Compare the price of any article of European manufacture, including freight, insurance, commission, and profit, with that of a similar article of Indian manufacture,—and you will find it still cheaper than what can be made here of an equal quality.—Let any one examine the price currents of Europe, and he will be astonished at the cheap rates affixed to the various articles specified in them, compared with those of Calcutta * Then, from what does this vulgar error spring? How is it that we have been so long in the dark upon a question now asserted to be the reverse of common belief, after so many years persuasion to the contrary?" Suffice it to say, he concludes, "that the writer has been engaged in business for upwards of twenty years, and has employed much time here and in Europe, in collecting and comparing rates of labour on various occasions; and he can faithfully state, that every species of labour *in* this city is extravagantly dear."

The writer having thus shown, that a field of action and competition exists for the Indo-British labourer,—infers, that so far from earning a bare pittance like the native, there is abundant encouragement for him to look forward towards making a fortune. It appears that whilst the generality of the Natives do not earn more than six rupees per month, a Chinese (foreigner) earns at least forty, or perhaps eighty rupees per month in this town: and if a European would bring his superior skill and industry into the market, he would earn probably twice as much as a Chinese.

The lamentable deficiency in the character of the Natives is (continues the writer) their waste of time. The few hours of the day that they work, amounting to little more than idleness,—and the few days of the month that they do work, owing to superstitious observances and holidays, reduce the amount of their labour within a very small compass.

Let us look for instance at the ranges of shops that constitute the old and new China Bazars. Their wares are principally intended for European consumers,—and European customers are generally seen to traverse from shop to shop. Yet for many days of the year, these shops are shut up altogether, and the best of them never, we believe, open before 12 o'clock, and generally shut before 5. What room for competition does not this simple fact open to view? If the Natives shop-keepers with this lax attention to their business—with their want of principle in dealing—and with their comparative ignorance of the condition and real value of many of the articles that pass through their hands, make large fortunes,—

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* Cotton is carried from hence to Britain, manufactured there, and brought back again, and sold cheaper than it can be manufactured in India. It has thus to bear the charge of freight, insurance, commission, duties, and profit to the merchant, both to England and out again; and can still it be sold for less than if manufactured here. Can any thing more strongly prove, that labour in this country is enormously high

would not an Indo-Briton with his closer attention, superior honesty of traffic, and perfect acquaintance with all the circumstances appertaining to his goods no less than with the language and customs of the Natives, be sure to succeed in a double degree?

At the end of one of the Calcutta Directories there is a list of East Indians resident in Calcutta. Whether it be the best policy to have such a list separate from the general list of European residents, may admit of a doubt. Some, perhaps, will think that no distinction ought to be made; and others will think differently. Be that as it may, we have glanced cursorily over the list, and find it to include the names and callings of two hundred and sixteen persons.

Of these not one (so far as we can understand) is a shoe-maker, a butcher, a smith, a carpenter, a jocksmith, a confectioner, a cook, a poulterer, a cutler, a gardener, a fishmonger, a milk man, a butter man, a brick-maker, a tanner, a sadler, a turner, a weaver, a potter, a candle-maker, a hatmaker, a glass-maker, a fruiterer, a brush-maker, a rope-maker, a grain merchant, or even a barber. In a word, we do not, with some few exceptions, recognise in the list the substantial tradesman, nor the man who earns his bread by what is called productive labour.

Of the two hundred and sixteen, only twenty-one are, properly speaking, in trade—viz.: three general shop-keepers, two builders, three jewellers, five printers, two ship-builders, two carvers and gilders, one undertaker, two apothecaries (apprentices), one tailor. The rest, with few exceptions, are subordinate clerks in public offices.

But it is time to return more particularly to the Report of the Apprenticing Society.

Had this Society done nothing more than essay to earnestly oppose the prejudice that prevails against useful trades and occupations; and had it effected nothing beyond a practical exposition of the futility of the objections prevailing among those who yield to the antipathy alluded to, it would have deserved the approbation of the community.

The Society however, has done much more. It has, to a certain extent, and, so far as its funds would allow, illustrated practically some of the important points referred to by the writer of the "Advice." It has offered, to those who may avail themselves of it, at once a school of morality and of trade. It has opened new paths for industry,—multiplied the hopes of those who look to labour for competence,—afforded an excellent asylum, where poor children do not only fare wholesomely, but acquire those lessons of application and thrift which are invaluable in after-life; and whence they may enter (if their conduct has been sufficiently satisfactory) at once into certain employment after a short time.

The Committee report that they received applications from five persons only, to apprentice a son or ward of theirs to a mechanical trade. It is pleasing to find by the report of Mr. Kyd and others, who have apprentices, that they afford satisfaction, and conduct themselves properly. Mr. Kyd in a letter to the Secretary, states, that the advantages of taking apprentices are so apparent to him, that he will willingly increase his number to fifty, provided he can obtain so many in stout health, and well recommended.

Since the last meeting of the Society, the number of boys on board the School Ship has been increased from 12 to 105, sixty-two of whom were admitted from the Lower Orphan School. Altogether the Report, as respect the Marine School, is very gratifying.

To make the boys contribute by their own labour to the support of the establishment, the Committee have judiciously began to occupy them in as many trades connected with the Marine as can well be carried on, on board ship. They are accordingly instructed and employed in picking oakum, in making sails, flags, spun-yarn, gaskets, &c., and a forge is to be provided, in order that the boys may be brought to make articles of smith's work for sale. In the course of time, the Committee are led to hope that the labour of the boys will be sufficiently productive, to go far towards defraying the expences of the establishment. The sum of Sa. Rs. 860 2 4 has already been earned by the boys, in addition to which, the sum of Sa. Rs. 1016 2 8 has been realized upon the ship as a godown.

The Committee justly remark, that however profitable, in a pecuniary point of view, the plan adopted may be, they by no means consider that as the greatest advantage to be derived from it. They deem it more particularly useful, because it affords excellent means of accomplishing, in an indirect way, a most important object of the Society, which otherwise might not, to any considerable extent, be attainable—viz. that of introducing the practice of the manual trades among the Christian population of Calcutta.

The Report ends with an appeal to the liberality of the public, which we would fain second, and to which we sincerely wish every success.

The Institution itself is now well known to the public, and needs no effort on our part in its favor. If ever there was a philanthropic and benevolent Institution, this is one.

Surely, then, it is sufficient for those who can afford a contribution to its funds, to be told that they are now nearly exhausted;—and in the very judicious application of the sums already subscribed, as well as in the names of the Committee, the public have a pledge that the objects of the Society are actively, concientiously and ably looked after.

In mentioning the Magasin Asiatique in our last, we had not an opportunity of adverting to the character of the contents of this publication, which possesses some interest for all who are engaged in the literature or politics of the east. The chief object of this work is Central Asia, from the borders of the Black Sea to the frontiers of China, and, consequently, it especially illustrates the southern frontier of the Russian empire. The principal means of effecting this purpose are translations from languages little known, as the different dialects of Tartary and Chinese, but particularly from the Russian, a dialect not yet studied in Europe, although extensively cultivated in its native regions. How far these resources are likely to be made available, may inferred from the contents of the two first numbers.

Journey to Kokand, by Philip Nazarow, in 1813 and 1814.

Geographical and historical notices of Kokand, from the neighbouring countries, from the Chinese.

Observations on the people of the Chinese frontier, by Igor Pesterew.

Journey from Bukhtarmish to Gulja or Ili, in 1811, by Mr. Pautimisew.

Observations on the Amazons of Central Asia.

Account of the Vogouls, by the Archmandrite Platon.

Account of Caucasus, from the Arabic of Masoudi, with notes.

Memoir on the course of the Brahmaputra.

The Magazine is published quarterly, and appears to be not only edited, but written solely by Julius Von Klaproth. The first volume is dedicated to Sir John Malcolm.

We are much obliged to the Correspondent, who has favored us with the following account of a public assemblage at Benares, of the character of those, respecting which, we lately intimated our wish, to be favored with communications. The *Mela* here described, we remember to have witnessed with much gratification. A more picturesque concourse, than, that which is beheld on this occasion, cannot well be conceived; when the river is covered with boats, and the ghats crowded with spectators, and the fantastic architecture of the temples and buildings animated by moving groupes, and the most brilliant variety of colour and costume.

Boorwa Mungul.—"On the first Tuesday, after the Holee, the worship of Doorga is prescribed in the Kashee Khund—partly in consequence of which, and partly from the desire to protract every holiday amusement as much as possible, a large *Mela* assembles on this day, in the neighbourhood of Doorga Koond—although there is no bathing in the *Tulao*, the attendance is generally greater than on the real festival of Doorga in Asin. The garden walls from Bheloopoor to the tank, constructed with balcony terraces of stone, are seen covered with well-dressed spectators, while those who can sport a swaree, prefer moving in the crowd, on richly caparisoned horses and elephants. There is no regular procession, but parties of strolling actors, dressed up as Jogees, with earth rubbed over their faces, and bunches of peacock's feathers in their hands, disguised as Nach women, as Chumarins, Sootrasuhees, and Musulman fuqeers, ply to and fro, dancing and singing: sometimes different groupes oppose one another in the recitation of verses, and the public acclamation awards the victory: the poor are naturally prone to laud the blessings of wealth: no wonder, therefore, that such ballads, as the following of Nuzeer, are popular among an Indian crowd:

Kouree nu the—to khate the basee pukoureean,
Kouree hooee—to chhoonne luge lumbee choureean;
Kouree nu thee—to sote the khalee zumeen pur;
Kouree hooee—to sone luge—shah nusheen pur;
Kouree ha sub juhan men—Jih nuqsh o nugeen hy—
Kouree nuheen—to kouree ke phir teen teen hy!

"Without a penny—be content to scrape up dirty crumbs
With a penny—pick and choose, for every dainty comes.
Without a penny—on the ground lay down your restless head
With a penny—like a King, loll on a feather bed:—
Oh! pennies are, mong wordly things the most esteemed of any,
And the penniless poor wretch is valued—less than half a penny!

When the evening approaches, the crowd adjourns to the banks of the river, which now begins to afford one of the prettiest spectacles of which the fetes of Kashee can boast. The whole river is covered with boats of all descriptions, fitted out with platforms and canopies, and lighted with variegated lamps, torches, and blue lights. The rich merchants, & such as can afford it, hire parties of Nach girls, or male buffoons and dancing boys.

Those who cannot pay for a Nach, gather their boats around one upon which it is going forward, and subscribe their mite, when the dancer or singer turns towards them. At about nine o'clock, the Raja's large pinnace floats down from Rumnagur, and takes its place off the middle of the town: the Raja himself, however, generally prefers rowing about incognito, in his Sonamookhee, smoking his hooqqu, and listening to some favorite warbler in the service of a more fortunate master. Year after year, did he, thus, follow with longing eyes, the celebrated Hingun, whose history is rather romantic, but cannot well be told here.

The most conspicuous object, or that which most strikes an European spectator is the Raja's state bed, with its musquito curtains, exalted on the roof of his pinnace. I do not believe he ever uses it, for the show lasts, without intermission until noon of the day following; of course, there are pastry cook, or Patwaee boats, in abundance, where "all hot, all hot," is the order of the night.

The only account which I can obtain of the origin of this water fête is, that when Meer Roostum Ulee held the Soubah of Benares, he lived on the banks of the river (on the Meer Pooshta, built by himself) and the Raja Bulwunt Singh, took to celebrating the Holee on the river, perhaps out of compliment that he might enjoy the view from his window, but the name of the day augurs greater antiquity of institution: there is nothing religious connected with its observance."

The Gov. Gaz. March 26.

Madras.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, April 4.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees . . 27 *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. ¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 2¾ *Discount*

THE LOTTERY.—The third day's drawing of the second Class took place on Saturday, when the following prizes were drawn.

No. 2613 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

Nos. 685 1882 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.

No. 489 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.

Nos. 136 1437 2002 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 255 369 652 2048 2741 3763 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

The fourth day's drawing of the Second Class took place yesterday, when the following Prizes were drawn.

Nos. 2259 2420 3618 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 1683 1757 2144 2317 3571 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

We understand letters have been received from Nagpoor stating that the murderers of the unfortunate Lieutenant DALLAS, have been apprehended.

WE understand that the Kolapore Rajah, having broken the Treaty made with him, at Kittore, occasioned the Field Force in the Dooab to move out. This force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, is encamped at Kitabagee, in two Brigades. The Right or Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, C. B. consists of the 23d Regiment or W. L. Infantry, under Major Henry, on the right flank. The Horse Artillery under Captain Ley. The 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, commanded by Captain Meredith, and the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, by Major Riddell. The Left or Infantry Brigade, is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Martin, and consists of H. M. 41st Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Chambers. The Park of Artillery, under Captain Wallace. The 1st Bombay European Regiment, commanded by Captain Robson, and the 49th Regiment N. I. by Lieutenant Colonel Trewman; with a Detachment of Pioneers, under Lieutenant Pickering.

The Staff attached to Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, Commanding the Dooab Field Force, is as follows.

Captain Barclay, Assistant Commissary General, Captain Lawe, Superintending Engineer, Captain O'Brien, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Captain O'Donnoghue, Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Cunningham, Deputy Asst. Qr. M. General, Captain Wallace, A. A. A. General Captain Wallace, Post Master General, Captain Watts, in charge of Bombay Commissariate, Captain Grafton, Surveyor, Lieutenant Roberts, Acting Military Paymaster.

On the appearance of this gallant force the Rajah returned to Kolapore, and promised to perform all that was required of him. The conditions now proposed we understand are, that he should remain quiet and disband his new Levies, which amounted it is said to 10,000 men. The Rajah however, appears to be of such an unsettled disposition, that little faith is to be put in his promises. He has also agreed to restore the Villages he had taken, and to pay the damage done by his followers. Awed by such a force in his neighbourhood and from former experience, it is expected he will see the necessity of adhering to the conditions now entered upon.

The heat in Camp was very great; the Thermometer at 99° in a Tent; but we are happy to add that the Force was very healthy, and that not a single case of Cholera had occurred up to the 24th ultimo.

It is stated from a quarter usually possessing good information, says a London paper, that the appointment of a British Nobleman as Minister to Mexico seems to gain belief, and it was rumoured that the Earl of Oxford would obtain the appointment with a salary of £6000 per annum. "That nobleman is not it is said, to bear the highest diplomatic rank which would entitle him on retiring, to the full salary; but is to be sent out by the Cabinet with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary."

Shipping.—The Steamer *Enterprize* which was expected here all last week, arrived in the Roads in gallant trim on Sunday evening. She left Calcutta on the morning of the 21st ultimo, and touched at Masulipatam and other places on the coast.

She had previously made a trip on the River for the purpose of trying her Engines which have lately undergone a thorough repair. His EXCELLENCY the VICE PRESIDENT and other Members of Government took this opportunity of enjoying an excursion on the River. In a trial of speed between the *Enterprize* and the new Steamer *Ganges*, recently built at Kidderpore, the former beat the latter by a distance of one mile in ten.

The Passengers in the Steamer are,

Honorable J. E. Elliot and Family, Captains Archer, Swinton and Darby, Lieuts. Bootom and Day.

The neighbourhood of the Beach, near Errah Baloo Chitty Street, was thrown into great consternation on Saturday in consequence of the discovery of a most horrid murder having been committed on Friday night in one of the Chief streets of Black Town. The scene of this atrocity was the Crown and Anchor Tavern and the victim, the unfortunate Landlady of the House, named *Bennett*.

The murder was not made known until the following morning, when the poor creature was found dead in her bed with a cord round her neck which evidently was the instrument by which the deed had been effected. From the distorted appearance of the body and limbs it was manifest that the wretched woman had struggled violently with her inhuman murderers—she had been gagged with a Napkin—the right hand was placed between the rope and her throat, and the muscles and flesh of both arms and hands were much mangled and torn and shewed that she had made a powerful resistance—A CORONER'S Inquest was held on the body on Saturday, and active measures were immediately taken by the Superintendent of Police to discover the perpetrators of this diabolical act; but we understand no clue had been obtained up to a late hour yesterday to lead to detection.

The impression of a naked foot was distinctly marked upon the sheet pointing towards the victim's head, and from the appearance of the mark it was evident that great exertion had been necessary to complete the strangulation—the rope was recognised by persons frequenting the Tavern as having been used as a Well Rope on the Premises previous to the night in question—These circumstances will probably lead to the detection of the Murderer—there can be little doubt that it was a native, and a person acquainted with the House. It appears from the statement of persons who had been at the Tavern on the preceding night that all was right up to half past twelve o'clock, when the house was closed—but it is a matter of no small surprise that a murder of this violent nature could be committed in one of the principal thorough fares of this populous Town without being heard by the neighbours or discovered until the House was opened on the following morning. We abstain for the present from mentioning many other particulars which have reached us lest they should tend to obstruct discovery.

Malacca.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE.

Canton, December, 6th, 1826.

The regular Peking Gazettes now received are of an older date than the extracts which have previously come to hand.

They contain Papers concerning the affair in Tartary; appointments, supplies &c. sufficient to shew the degree of Interest which the Tartar revolt excites at Court.

Reports at the *Tsang-keun's* office to day are; that the leading General Yang-yu-chun; had reported himself sick and begged to be relieved: that his deputy had done the same and that *Tih-ling-gih*, subsequently appointed, had on his own authority sent to the Rebels, a soothing document for them to adopt; as the Hong merchants of Canton do, when they are unable to carry matters their own way with foreigners.

Whether the rebels will adopt *Tih-lin-gih's* Document or not; and if they do, whether His Imperial Majesty will sanction it or not; are all as yet, things of futurity, which cannot previously be known. But this much is certain that *Tih-ling-gih*, despairs of reducing the Tartar Tribes by force, and therefore he offers them terms of peace, and natural accomodation without the knowledge and consent of His Imperial Majesty.

There is a long Document containing some of the details of a battle between the Chinese of Canton and those of Fokien Province; which made it necessary to call in Military aid to quel the disterbance. Not however till several lives were lost.

To that as to most other memorials, the Emperor replies laconically.

Che taou leaou
"Known it is"
i. e. I am informed.

There are rumours, on which however no confidence can be placed; that the Brothers of His Imperial Majesty are putting in a claim for a portion of the Empire.

Canton, December, 11th 1826.

The regular Peking Gazettes up to September the 25th, and Extracts from later ones up to November 1st, have been received. They are filled with Papers concerning the Military operations in Tartary: appointments: marching of troops; commisariat department; providing horses; punishments for neglect or delay, and such like details, which are not of immediate importance.

One Paper contains an Imperial order to restrain the Military from robbing or distressing the people on the line of march: requiring that the soldiers who do so be punished according to Martial law; and the officers who suffer it, be reported to the supreme Government.

An *Yu-shé* (or Censor) has ventured to write against the New Law proposed by the Board of Revenue. He sent in his Paper on the same day as the Board did theirs, of which circumstance the Emperor avails himself to reprimand him, and deliver him over to a Court of Inquiry. For he had no business to know any thing concerning the project till the Emperor had published his opinion.

His Majesty defends this or some similar measure, on the grounds of ancient usage in time of war; and the reasonableness of raising fresh supplies for extraordinary exigencies, instead of appropriating the regular *internal* income of the Government to the present *external* Military operations. Grain is abundant in Tartary he says; but the transport occasions a very heavy expence.

Several of the officers on Formosa who permitted the burning of villages, and other acts of violence by the Insurgents are punished by dismissal from the service; and others are delivered over for trial to the Board at Peking.

At Canton there is a Military man in high favor with the Governor, as a vigilant thief-catcher. He is authorized to search the creeks and rivers of eight Heen districts. And it is said his people will ensure smuggling to any extent. By the daily Paper of Saturday it appears he brought 20 banditti under arrest to Canton.

Ying-ho, the minister who was praised by his

Majesty for resuming the practice of sending grain to the Capital by sea, from the Southward; has written a Letter of thanks; and referring the honor to his Majesty. In his Letter he says the practice had been discontinued 200 years.

The Ming Dynasty abandoned it on account of the Japanese pirates.

There are from 16 to 20 Junks going, from Canton to *Teen-tsin*, about one days journey from Peking, carrying dried fruits; sugar; glass ware; Camlets and Woollens in small quantities, Opium &c. They sail about the beginning of the 5th, moon; and return in the 11th, with the ripe fruits, sheep and deer's horns &c. Each Junk invests between 20 and 30,000 Dollars.

The latest rumours from Peking by "*King's Messengers*," (The Messenger deputed from Canton goes all the way to Peking, and returns, like our King's Messengers in Europe. But latterly in consequence of a Messenger dying on the road, a Deputy accompanies him) state, that Chang-ling the Commander in Chief, has offered terms of accomodation to the rebels desiring to put an end to Military operations: and it is added, the rebels have a similar wish.

Canton, December, 15th 1826.

A Manuscript Document has been received, which describes the origin, and the seat of the Tartar rebellion more distinctly than any former statement that has come to hand.

The region is thus described; from the *Kiayu* Kwan (or Pass of D' Anville) to Hami is 1470 Chines: Le. There, one road conducts to the North of the *Teen shan* or Alak Mountains; to *Woolo muhtse* (Oromousi) and Ele (or Ili). Another road leads to the South of the *Teen-shan* Mountains where are the cities called *Hules hula* (Harashar); *Okihson* (Aksa or Ac-su) *Yearkheang* (Yarcand) *Yingkeilshaurh* (below Cashgar) *Kihs hih-kourh* (Cashgar) *Hoteen* (Hoten or Koter) and *Wooshih*, which are called the *eight Mahomedan Cities*.

In Thompson's Atlas, in the Map of Tartary, this region is well delineated, and most of these towns inserted. It lies to the Eastward of the ancient Imaus, or the Belur Mountains: to the North of the snowy mountains of Thibet; and the Southward of the mountains called Altai, Alak, Mogulistan and Musart. Beyond Hami to the Westward there is a Pass at *Tooloofan* (Turfan): and the region included between those Mountains mentioned above form a plain or Steppe, in which the Eight Mahometan Cities are included: it is the "Scythia extra Imaum" of the ancients, and the "Little Bucharia" of modern Geography

In 1759, Keen-lung, in consequence of one of the Imperial Family having rebelled in those parts subjugated that region, and established Ele as the seat of Government.

Previously to that time *Hocho-muhtih*, the *Head* of the Eight Cities; their Khan or Chief, was *enticed* to Ele, and detained there many years, probably till his death. He left behind him two sons who were born at Ele during his Captivity. Keen-lung liberated them from confinement and restored them to the Eight Cities, under his own authority. They however rebelled as soon as they could, and murdered the Chinese Resident. They were overcome by Keen-lung's Troop; fled and perished in the Mountains. The Mahomedans delivered up their dead bodies; and the whole of the territory of the Eight Cities (Little Bucharia) was annexed to the Ta tsing Empire, and considered an integral part of China.

But the region is extensive and troops kept there but few. At Cashgar there is a Resident, and about a thousand Troops; this city is considered the Chief city of the Eight. The other cities have each Resident and a few hundred Troops.

Heretofore most of the officers there have been sent thither for their crimes committed in China; and they have treated the Mussulmen with contempt and insult; with extortion and oppression. They have commanded Mussulmen women of handsome appearance, to enter their offices and serve as menials and have not allowed them to return at the end of the month.

Of these accounts discontent arose among the Mussulmen and they longed for their old Masters.

They have a great affection for the memory of the two brothers, who were slain; and call them, as expressive of their regard, the big and little *Hocho-muh lung*.

The elder Brother *Poolatun*, left a son who rebelled in the 40th, year of Keenlung; and this son's *grandson* is the present rebel *Chang-kih-urh*. He excells in attaching men's hearts to him: If; and is called a *Shing-jin*: *A sage, holy man* or *Prophet* among the people. Mahomet has no higher title than *Shing-jin*. Confucius is the *Shing-jin* of China.

To the northward of Cashgar there is a Tartar tribe called *Poo-loo-tih*, who had also submitted to China. Last year when the Chinese authorities were endeavouring to seize *Chang kih-urh*, they pursued him to the borders of the Poolootih: and the officers of his Imperial Majesty, unable to catch *Chang-kih-urh*, seized a Poolootih (or Pruth) and put him to death, as if he were *Chang-kih-urh*, in order "to stop the mouth of reproof" from his Imperial Majesty. This roused the Poolootihs to take part with Chang-kih-urh. The death or murder of a Chinese officer last winter arose from this cause. The Resident at Cashgar in the begining of this year seized *Chang-kih-urh's* Son, and put him to death. Chang (to abbreviate his name) got together a few hundreds of the Pruths, and attacked Cashgar but was repulsed. The Resident *King-tseang* received a wound in his face and therefore directed two other officers who had come from Ele, to pursue Chang. They followed him to the distance of a hundred Le, when he entered a large mosque. The Chinese Soldiers surrounded it, till the middle of the night, when under cover of a shower of arrows and spears, from within, Chang once more made his escape. The two officers attempted to pursue, knew not whither Chang had gone. The Mussulmen now worked up to a high pitch of feeling cried out: "Our *Hocho* is in distress; it is incumbent on us to rescue him: and they "*gathered thick as stormy clouds*," with a force which the Resident was quite unable to resist. He ordered 250 men from *Ying keih sha urh*, which is 150 *Le* to the south of Cashgar, to come to his assistance; but they and their commanding officer were annihilated on the road. The Letters written by the several Residents to the Emperor speak in the most despairing terms—one says, "If they Mussulmen attack this city, we will defend till death: and fall with the falling Town; and by death in our country's cause express our gratitude to it.—Another says, "this orphan city has neither Troops nor provisions it is impossible to defend it. I can only collect our slaughtered men and shut the gates." These are the accounts which arrived in Peking on the 15th of the 7th moon.

10,000 men have been sent from Ele but it is apprehended they will be too late.

Since the 16th of the 7th moon no couriers have arrived from Cashgar; and whether it has fallen or not, is uncertain.

From that region no mails have arrived. Reports both in and out of Peking are very numerous, but nothing certain.

On the 21st, of the 7th moon, a letter arrived from Ele, saying that two of the principal military officers had been killed and that Cashgar must fall. The names of these officers were *Woo yun paou, and Mo kih tung poo*.

On this occasion the *ninth-recess** resolved to make the Minister Chang lung commander in Chief, for the suppression of the rebels; The Governor *Yang-yu-chun*; and the Deputy Governor *Woo-lung-ho*, members of his Council, and Generals of Divisions on the *left* and *right* to support him, Chang-lung is said, by the Copyist (which must be a mistake) to require *four hundred times ten thousand* troops from the interior of China; and *scores of hundreds of ten thousands* of Taels of silver to suppress the rebellion. *Yang-yu-chun* took with him 5500 men; and *Woo-lung-ho* took with him the same number.

Thus ends the Document which has been almost literally translated above.

Little Bucharia the seat of the revolt, extends from East to West more than a thousand miles British and from South to North upwards of 500 English miles. The population is thin. In D' Anville's time, it was not reckoned more than one million. If therefore Taou-kwang, His Imperial Majesty of China, will grant these people Independence, it is likely the affair will be accomodated. But if he will not allow a dismemberment of his Grand-father's and his father's Empire, he is likely to waste the resources of China Proper; and afford an opportunity for the disaffected at home to rise up against him.

That China should extend or maintain her narrow unsociable principle, in central Asia, is not to be wished by any Friend of mankind. That the friendly Traveller, the agent of commerce, of Science, or of Truth, should not be stopped by threats of death, on the frontier of Thibet, and of Bucaria, uttered by Chinese "Gens d' armes" is certainly much to be wished for, however the present struggle by the "little" Bucharians, to rid themselves of their opposers, may terminate.

Accounts from Peking much later than the preceding; evince a determination on the part of the Emperor, to reduce the Bucharians to submission. The Gazettes up to the 10th moon all shew the same feeling

But the excesses of the Soldiery in pillaging, plundering, and ravishing, are matters of concern and papers are issued against those who thus offend. The horses and carriages necessary for transport afford an occasion for extortion, which his Majesty desires may be prevented by proper arrangements being previously made.

From Peking a supply of Powder, balls, and ("fire strings") matches were ordered, but it has been found that they were so much injured on their way from thence to Kansuh, where the Troops were collected, that it is found better to manufacture them on the spot, and desist from transporting them from Peking. Wherever they happened to be, at the time of this order, there they were to be stopped and expended by the military at their reviews.

* A phrase for the Emperor who dwelt in the Ninth back *Court* from the Palace.

Malacca Observer, January 30.

Europe.

We have been favoured with a copy of rather a singular letter from the Count DE B—, Piedmontese Refugee in London, addressed to Don X., an exiled Spaniard, who has sought safety in England from the persecution of FERDINAND:

"I have never ceased to speak to Mr. C. about relieving the great distresses of the unfortunate Italians and Spaniards, who have sought an asylum in this generous country. I told him that the English Government had always afforded bountiful relief to those who had suffered in the cause of Royalty, and they ought not to withold a miserable pittance from the Italians and spaniards who had suffered in the cause of liberty and justice; they had pensioned the Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, the American Loyalists, and all the French Royalists; and as to withdrawing the allowance to a few poor starving Spaniards and Italians, it was disgr—

"True," said the English Minister, interrupting me, "we pity these poor exiles; but really the English Government is now so distressed, that they can no longer afford to be bountiful." The English are called, on the Continent, a philosophic people, a reasoning people, a free people, and an ingenious people. If there is one epithet that can more truly characterize them than any other, I should call them a lying people. They not only tell lies, but they look lies and act lies. Wherever I go, I hear of nothing but distress, and of general bankruptcies and ruin; but I see every where the same number of servants, liveries as splendid as ever, and no diminution in the sumptuousness of living. In London I see none of the good houses uninhabited, no bills up at windows more than usual, and whilst all the improvements are on a splendid scale, architects state to me, that it is only poor and small houses that are a bad speculation, and cannot get inhabitants. On the first of August, Lord S—, a great Opposition Lord, was so kind as to take me in his carriage to spend the day at a town about seven leagues from London, called Windsor. His Lordship said, that he believed the English Ministers would help the poor Spaniards and Italians; but they were too distressed.—"Mon Dieu," I forgot myself, and exclaimed—"This is the grandest Gothic castle in Europe; how extensive are the alterations, how solid the improvements, how vast the additions, and the magnificence and richness of the interior designs surpass even the grandeur of Napoleon. How much of revenue, my Lord, will this exhaust?'" His Lordship said, that the English Parliament had granted in the first instance only 12 millions of francs (500,000*l.*), but that the improvements would probably come to nearly double. *Sacre*, said I to myself, twenty-four millions of francs, this is very great distress. We rode through a beautiful park, and I beheld a superb *maisou champetre;* "Whose is that?" said I, "That is his Majesty's cottage *orne*, just built," replied Lord S. "Cottage," said I—"it is a sylvan palace; and how much did it cost?" "It is reported to have cost only seven hundred and twenty thousand francs (30,000*l.*), but I suppose the expense may be somewhat more than double; but it is built in a wet situation, and is to be pulled down." "Mon Dieu," I said within my own bosom, "pull down a million and a half of franks—this is more distress." "And pray, my Lord, how much did the grand Palace at Brighton cost?" "More than all the yearly revenue of your master, the King of Sardinia," answerd the English Lord, with a proud smile, "and what is to be done with it now the English King will go to it no more?" "I imagine it will be pulled down!" "Par bleu—pull down more than the whole revenue of the King, my master; this is much distress." So, my Lord said no more. Last Saturday I rode on horseback with Mr. P., an English Minister of great character. He said that the English Ministers would help my poor countrymen, who were starving, but that the poor English themselves had never been in such distress. At that moment I caught *a coup d'œil* of a superb building; with the most florid and expensive portico of its size in the world, and with a fancy screen that must have cost great sums. I said, "Pray, Mr. P——, what beautiful building is that?"—"That is Carlton Palace."—"What may it have cost?"—"I don't recollect; but vast sums have been expended on the interior decorations; and, for their scale, they are as superb as any in Europe; but his Majesty has got tired of this palace, and it is going"——"Ah, c'est bon—it is going to be sold; generous Monarch, the price it fetches will go far to relieve the hunger of the distressed people in Spitalfields and Manchester.—"No, no," said Mr. P. "you interrupted me, Signor, it is going to be pulled down!" "Par bleu; what pull down the Cottage Orné; pull down Brighton, and pull down Carlton-house." "Excuse me," said I to the English Minister, "but you English people are like great over-grown babies, that build card-houses only to knock them down again." Mr. P. laughed, and as we rode into the Park, said that the Government of England was too poor to assist foreigners; that he received accounts every day, from all parts of the country, of the most heart-rending distress, that the sufferings were unexampled in history, and that the Cabinet were now divided in opinion, whether they could even pay the heavy debts of the Duke of Y—— who was in the greatest possible state of distress and embarrassment. "Ah, mon tres cher, Mr. P—" I exclaimed, turning my eyes to the right, "what a spacious beautiful building is that; you English are great architects, your structures are more large and magnificent even than ours in Italy—whose palace is that?"—"That is building for the Duke of Y——." "What have you two Dukes of Y——?" "No, only one Duke of Y——, the King's brother." "And can such a superb house be built for the Duke of Y——, who is so much in debt, and so greatly distressed?" Mr. P. looked very pale when I said this. "And there is another house building on a smaller scale." "That is for the Duke of C." replied Mr. P. "And is he distressed, too?" "Only a little," answered Mr. P. "What!" I cried, "you English build great house for Duke in great distress, and build only little house for Duke in little distress." Mr. P. laughed, and said, that "foreigners did not comprehend the English Constitution, nor the genius of the English people." We rode on, and I beheld to my left a vast house building, with portico's, colonnades, and costly ornaments, "That," said Mr. P., "is the new Palace. We pulled down the massive structure which gratified his Majesty's father and mother, and we are now erecting a truly vast Palace, to please our Sovereign's *present* taste, We are also to have a costly and magnificent piece of fancy work, called a Triumphal Arch, at Hyde Park Corner; and, as soon as these are finished, we intend to pull down the——and the——! but here our conversation was interrupted, we were joined by Lord L—and Lord B—y, and so I took my leave, and I rode to Somers' Town to tell Count de G— that the distresses of the English Ministers, obliged them to stop his allowance of fourteen shillings a week, and I begged him to communicate the sad news to all our countrymen in that neighbourhood, that the English Government felt kindly for them, and that it was nothing but great distress that made the Ministers stop their small pensions of 9d. and 12d. a day."

The peculiar excellencies of the female character were never, perhaps, more powerfully delineated than in the new Novel of "ALLA GIORNATA," in which the Noble Authoress has evidently given much of that personal remark, which, being open only to high rank, becomes so much the more valuable from its being so seldom recorded. Written, as this elegant work certainly has been, under the most inspiring recollections, it is not surprising to find it possessing a charm to rivet the attention and interest the feelings, of which but few, even of the most favoured productions of the Press, can attempt to boast.

Within the last few years, upwards of 250,000 workmen, belonging to the manufacturing districts in Germany, have emigrated into Poland.

The Morning Chronicle, October 4.

Though the manners of the City have never, we believe, been considered altogether orthodox among the disciples of Chesterfield, and are, indeed, in general, held rather cheap by what is called the Fashionable World, we doubt very much whether the bad taste exhibited at the Lord Mayor's dinner the other day is not rather a sample of the bad taste of the age than of the place. We allude to the very silly practice which has grown up of late years, of eulogizing and toasting the healths of public men to their faces, with the view of electing a speech from each one in reply. To a really well-bred man, pofessing the true feelings of a gentleman, this species of gross flattery indulged in upon such occasions, must be insufferably disgustion; and we cordially pity any one of this description who is compelled to act a part in so miserable a drama. The practice we allude to becomes more and more gross every day; and we are not without hope that, like some other excesses, it will in time work its own cure. The good old custom of drinking to the health of "absent friends" is altogether abolished, as producing no present return. Every thing now-a-days is done for the sake of effect, and on this occasion, of an effect bordering alike on the ludicrous and the disgusting Ministerialmen, who have nothing to gain, and a good deal to risk by too much frankness upon such occasions, seem to be well aware of the object, which they therefore generally contrive to defeat by a precious display of mere words of course, larded with a *quantum suff*, of what is known by the term blarney. Lord Liverpool, for instance, on having his virtues extolled and his health cheered at Guildhal, declares that he is overwhelmed with gratitude, and that he has nothing so much at heart as the good opinion and welfare of the City of London. Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Hukisson, with very little variation, say the same. And the Common Councilmen and their wives, having seen a Minister eat and heard him speak, retire to their homes in Distaffiane, satisfied that he does not do the one half so well, or the Worshipful Deputy of their Ward himself. Considering that the four speeches of the four Ministers upon this occasion amounted to much the same thing, it would have been quite as well, we think, if their healths had been comprised in one toast. At any rate, we would recommend, for the time to come, if this system is to be continued, that a different tone and some variety be infused into the practice, and that some sentiment, for instance, should be combined with each toast, which may elicit some peculiar ideas from each speaker.—If, for instance, after toasting the whole Cabinet, the Lord Liverpool, were to give "The Warden of the Cinque Ports, and a speedy termination to smuggling," and to Mr. Canning, and his other colleagues, had given some adjuncts connected with their peculiar situations, each of these Right Honourable persons would have been, as it were, compelled to enlarge a little upon the topic connected with his name, and the dull common place uniformity of the scene would be in some measure varied. But this recommendation is only upon the presumption of the practices we allude to being continued. Seriously speaking, we would much rather see it either abolished altogether, or at least so reformed and curtailed as to be no longer, as it now is, an evident departure from good manners and good taste. Mr. Canning, in particular, is well known to have a rooted aversion to this kind of tavern oratory. He gave, we remember, unpardonable offence once to the Pitt Club by retiring from the meeting while they were drinking his health, and we believe has never attended any of its meetings since. We have heard of people who, suspecting they were invited to parties only on account of their good voice, making it a condition of their acceptance that they should not be called upon to sing; and were we Mr. Canning, or any of his colleagues, we should be apt to make it a condition of attending these City festivals, that we should not be expected to make a speech.—*Morning Herald.*

There is an old, decayed College, in a remote part of Scotland, called St. Andrew's. It was so rapidly sinking into proverty from disuetede, that, it usually conferred its Chancellorship on that Nobleman or Gentleman, who, it was considered, would compliment it with the most liberal pecuniary present. We believe that, on one occasion, a Member of the Royal Family once obtained this honour, and made a costly present of some philosophical apparatus; but His Royal Highness soon got a hint that "*de guechish*" (as the Dougal Crature says) would be much more acceptable. However, this College has revived somewhat since Dr. Chalmers became its Moral Professor. Still it wants money, and repairs, or rather new buildings. The farsighted Faculty of Professors having elected Lord Melville to be their Chancellor, his Lordship visited the College last week, and in his address of thanks, said

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very plainly, and just as a matter of course, that without waiting for the Report of the Commission on Scotch Colleges, he would himself suggest to His Majesty, the propriety of granting suitable aid to St. Andrews, which is as much as if he said, " as sure as my name is Dundas, you will, Rev. and Learned Gentlemen, soon get a few thousand pounds to set and keep you agoing again." Happy Scotland. to be so well and carefully represented. If the North of Ireland had but one such opportunity of access to the royal ear, as the son of Sir Harry Dundas has, we might reasonably expect, that her infant Seminary—the Belfast College—would soon have such a liberal endowment as might be expected from the taste and generosity of the Royal mind, and would be calculated to give a permanancy to the advantages, daily more felt, of home education.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

POLICE COURT.—On Friday, a son of Neptune—the mate of a merchantman—was accused of capturing and running away with a milk cart belonging to the Caledonian Dairy, thereby causing a great clattering of the milk cans, and the effusion of much of their contents. The offence was committed on Wednesday, on the London Road. When the first witness was put in the box, and had his mouth most oracularly opened, preparing to speak, Jack twitching him by the collar with his forefinger, caused him at once to descend, and exclaimed—" Avast there; none of your jaw; who wants you to spin out a long yarn? can't I speak to his Honour, the Commodore there, myself?" Then addressing his Honour, " you see, your Honour," said he, " having got too much grog with some of my messmates, I see'd a great clumsy Dutch lugger of a thing bearing down our way, and towed by a horse. 'My eyes!' said I to them, 'did you ever see such a thing? Do you think I could navigate her?' And with that I gave a quarter-deck spring upon the top of the beast; and, not liking my pilotage, I suppose, away it ran before the wind at the rate of six knots an hour. How the confounded ballast rolled, and what a noise it made! What could I do, as she would not answer her helm, and I having no bower or sheet anchor to throw out, and no port within sight? To the pilot of a thing they call a *shay*, I sung out, that if he picked us up he would be entitled to salvage"—(here the laughter in Court, which was great before, became immoderate)—" but the lubber only rolled his tongue in his cheek, and went on his course.—Well, at last, I tried to put her about, and sail upon an opposite tack, seeing as how breakers were a-head; but she would not wear round; and as I was *considerating* what to do, she made a heavy lurch, which pitched me overboard, and brought her on her beam ends. That's the whole naked truth, your Worship's Honour; and I throw myself on your Reverence's mercy." The honest fellow's statement was confirmed by the different witnesses, who described the catastrophe of the *lurch* as having taken place at the Abbey Hill; between which and the point where he first set off, the London Road, was literally a *milky way*. The Judge ordained the unfortunate navigator to pay a fine of a guinea, or be confined twenty days in the Lock-up-hause. Some of his messmates came forward and paid the fine.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—NOVEMBER 14,

This being the day appointed for the Meeting of the New Parliament, at two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and the Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, and Westmoreland, entered, the House as Lords Commissioner; soon after which the doors were opened, and strangers were admitted below the bar.

The Lord Chancellor then said, my Lords, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to cause a writ to be issued under the Great Seal, directed to me and other Noble Lords, in order to the opening and holding of Parliament, this day. Is it your Lordships' pleasure to adjourn and robe?

Upon which their Lordships retired, and soon after returned in their robes.

At ten minutes past two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to desire the attendance of the House of Commons, at their Lordships' Bar. Shortly afterwards, about 80 Members of the House of Commons entered preceded by the senior Clerk. The Lord Chancellor having declared, that it had been his Majesty's gracious pleasure, to summon a New Parliament, ordered the Clerk to read the Royal Commission, which was accordingly read, with the usual formalities.

The Lord Chancellor then said—My Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Commons, we have it in command from his Majesty, to let you know that, as soon as the two Houses of Parliament shall be sworn, his Majesty will declare to you the cause that has induced him to call you together; and as it is necessay for a Speaker of the House of Commons to be now chosen it is his Majesty's pleasure, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that you return to your place of sitting, and there proceed to the election of a proper person as your Speaker, and then, that you present him in person, at the bar of this House, at two o'clock to-morrw for his Majesty's Royal approbation.

The Members of the House of Commons having retired.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and Prayers were then read by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

On the conclusion of which the following Peers took the oaths:

The Dukes of Sussex and Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Camden, the Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, Westmoreland, Lauderdale, Shaftesbury, Clarendon Talbot, Tankerville, Pomfret, Carrington, Clifden Walsingham, and the Lords Melville, Bexley Dudley and Ward, Colville, St. Helen's Prudhoe, Torrington, and the Bishops of London and Colchester.

Sir Charles Long was then introduced, on his creation as Baron Farnborough, of Bromley, Hillplace, in the County of Kent, and took the oaths and his seat.

At four o'clock, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—NOVEMBER 16.

Charles Richard Summer, D. D., was introduced by the Bishops of London and Chichester and took the oaths and his seat as Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

The Earl of Egremont and the Earl of O'Neil took the oaths, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE COMMONS,—NOVEMBER 14.

The attendants and officers of the House were at their posts as early as ten o'clock; and crowds of the curious continued to collect about Palace-yards and the avenues from that hour until half-past two. Some changes, in the way of embellishment and increased commodiousness, appear to have been effected in different parts of the interior of the buildings since the close of the last sessions. Among these, the Reporters' Room have not been forgotten; and is considerably improved in its looks and interior arrangements. We yesterday, gave an account of the commencement of the swearing the Members. Shortly after one o'clock, the Lords High Steward departed; the swearing, however, continued (sworn members being qualified to administer the oaths to others) till two o'clock, when there were from a hundred to a hundred and fifty Members assembled in the body of the House.

The Usher of the Black Rod then appeared at the bar, and summoned the House to attend in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Commission read, for the opening of the new Parliament. This mandate having been obeyed by the departure of several of the Members, the House became more crowded during their absence. On the Treasury Bench we observed Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Wyne, Mr. Dawson, and others. The Right Hon. C. M. Sutton was seated by Mr. Secretary Canning; he appeared without any mark of official distinction, and in a plain suit of black. At the upper end of the Treasury bench sat the four Members for the City, Aldermen Thompson, Wood Waithman, and Mr. Ward, all dressed in their crimson robes.

On the Opposition benches were present, Mr. Hume, Mr. Brougham, Hon. A. Ellis, Sir R. Wilson, &c.

GLASGOW HERALD,—Nov. 6.

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.—A recent loss at private play is at present the general subject of conversation in London; and as authentic details of the affair are promised; the country at large will likewise have the pleasure of discussing it in a few days. We therefore abstain from mentioning any of the many rumours afloat as to the circumstances of the transaction; but we may state, that the loser is said to be a young citizen, not long of age, and possessed of considerable West India and other property [Mr. Aldjo.] The winners, the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is married to Mr. Canning's daughter, the Earl of Howth, who is married to the Marquis of Clanricarde's sister, A. J. O'Neill, Esq., M. P. for Hull, and an Irish Captain B——, The sum lost is stated variously from 6000*l.* to 10,000*l.*—the game *Loo*—and the place an inn at Richmond Bridge, on the Thames. Reports of compromises, exposures, and other matters connected with the business are rife.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

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